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THE DISUNION TROUBLES.

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ALABAMA DECIDES FOR SECESSION.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The report that the Military Committee of the Senate had under consideration the Pittsburgh affair, is incorrect; but the Cabinet being in session it was discussed by them. It is universally conceded that if the Government insists upon the shipment of arms from Pittsburgh, it must also reinforce the Southern forts, and enforce the laws there. The Administration is in great tribulation about it. Efforts will be made, by influential persons sent from Washington, to induce the people to desist, and allow the arms to be shipped.

Mr. CASS was on the Avenue this afternoon. He reiterated to a prominent Republican representative his indignation at the course of President BUCHANAN in not reinforcing the forts. He says his public life is closed.

The report of a mass meeting at Carlyle, on the border of Maryland, sent here, resolving that the Government cannot recognize secession, and must use force if necessary, is regarded as a strong indication of what is the feeling of the people of Pennsylvania.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, will speak at Baltimore next week, and will make a strong, able, Union speech.

I saw a letter from one of the soldiers at Fort Sumter to his mother to-day. He says the fort is in excellent condition for defense, full of ammunition and arms, and with a few more men, could defy any enemy that could approach it. He says all hands expect a conflict, and feel greatly alarmed at the prospect, because their numbers are so small. They hope the Government will do something to aid them,—if not, they will defend the fort to the best of their ability. The closing words are quite touching and solemn.

The Senate Committee of Thirteen met to-day and held a long conference. They accomplished nothing, though a better feeling prevailed. CRITTENDEN now expresses the hope that something will be accomplished.

The Republican members of the House Committee of Thirty-three, caucussed to-day, and agreed to an Enabling Act for New-Mexico—the second section of which recognizes Slavery, if the people desire it. They had previously agreed to Enabling Acts for several Territories, which must be free.

In the Republican caucus to-day, three Republicans voted against the New-Mexican Enabling Act, but it was agreed to report it to-morrow.

LATER.—There was to be a caucus of the Republicans at SEWARD'S house to night, of a private character.

In the Senate Committee of Thirteen, GRIMES of Iowa, asked if TOOMBS' proposition recognizing the right of property in man was the *ultimatum* of the South; if so, they should sign an agreement to that effect, and the Republicans would sign one repudiating it. He refused to answer, and would not state what the *ultimatum* would be. Mr. SEWARD offered a resolution covering pretty much the same ground as his previous propositions in the Republican caucus.

In the Committee of Thirty-three, ADAMS of Massachusetts, offered the proposition respecting New-Mexico, and will report the same to the Committee himself. Coming from the most radical man from the North this is regarded as a back-down. KELLOGG, of Illinois, asked, if they were to concede so much of the Republican platform, why not give up everything demanded respecting the Territories—especially as the system of Slavery in New-Mexico was the worst of any on the Continent. KELLOGG of Illinois, TAPPAN of New-Hampshire, and WASHBURN of Wisconsin, voted against it. The District Judge of New-Mexico appeared before the Committee at the last meeting, and stated that the Territory had seven hundred and fifty white native citizens, two thousand Mexican citizens under the Gaudaloupe-Hidalgo Treaty, three thousand Mexican aliens, forty-four thousand peons, and forty-four thousand Indians, about half civilized; total, about ninety thousand. There are fifty slaves only, mostly servants of army and Federal officers.

The question was urged in caucus if New-Mexico should be admitted with only two thousand seven hundred and fifty white citizens, what excuse could be given for keeping Kansas out, with one hundred and ten thousand white citizens? Considerable feeling exists to-night among the Republicans, and the action of the three who voted against ADAMS' proposition seems to be generally indorsed by the straight-out Republicans.

O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The War Department can take no action in reference to the recent movements at Pittsburgh, until official information shall be received from the officer in charge of the Allegheny Arsenal. The order for the removal of the guns was recently issued, and directed them to be at Ship Island and Galveston by the time the defensive works at those points, though unfinished, may be ready to receive them.

The appropriation for the purchase of the cannon was long since made for the purpose above stated, and the order for their removal thither was in accordance with law and regulation, without any reference whatever to political occurrences.

In relation to the affair of the guns at Pittsburgh, the manufacturer contracted to deliver them at certain points where requisition was made, and any opposition or restraint in their delivery by citizens will inure to the injury of the contractors only, should the service suffer by delay.

Capt. INGRAHAM, of South Carolina, in command of the sloop-of-war *Richmond*, attached to the Mediterranean squadron, has asked and obtained leave to return home.

The proceedings of the two Congressional Select Committees on the crisis elicit no particular interest, as it is not supposed they will be able to come to any satisfactory conclusion, and as the extreme Southerners are at present opposed to any compromise.

Senator DOUGLAS denies that he refused to put himself right on the record on the resolutions of Senators DAVIS and TOOMBS, saying that he did put on the journal a statement that he declined voting on all the propositions which were not reduced to the form of amendments to the Constitution, when he had just offered amendments in due form covering all the points in the resolutions.

The Secessionists are much comforted by private accounts from Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States.

Since Gen. CASS has retired from the State Department the visits to him from distinguished gentlemen have been numerous, including the Representatives from foreign Governments, who evidence for him the marked consideration which commenced with their official intercourse.

The Commissioners from South Carolina have arrived and taken private quarters. By arrangement they will confer with the President to-morrow, either verbally or in writing. The subject will be referred to Congress in a special message, on which an exciting and critical debate is anticipated. It is not known or believed here that any troops have been ordered to the forts in Charleston harbor, nor is it at present the intention of the Administration so to do. On the contrary, it is asserted that the President believes that such a course would serve to inflame the Southern sentiment, which is particularly to be avoided at the present moment.

An address, or recommendation, has been prepared by authority, to submit to the members of the Border Slave States for their signatures, requesting the respective States, by enactment or otherwise, to appoint Commissioners to meet at Baltimore on the 13th of February, for conference relative to the secession of the Cotton States, and devise a programme of action for the Border States in case of such an emergency. It is thought, however, that not all the members will sign it, but still there will be enough from each delegation to induce a favorable response from their respective States.

MR. DOUGLAS' PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

On December 24, Mr. DOUGLAS introduced a Joint Resolution into the Senate, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, with a view of restoring peace and preserving the Union. His proposition was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Thirteen. It is as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring) That the following articles be and are hereby proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution when ratified by conventions of three-fourths of the several States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Congress shall make no laws in respect to Slavery or servitude in any Territory in the United States; and the status of each Territory in respect to servitude, *as the same now exists by law*, shall remain unchanged until the Territory, with such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall have a population of fifty thousand white inhabitants, when the white male citizens thereof over the age of twenty-one years may proceed to form a Constitution and Government for themselves, and exercise all the rights of self government consistent with the Constitution of the United States; and when such new State shall contain the requisite population for a Member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation, it shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States with or without slavery, as the Constitution of such new State shall provide at the time of admission; and in the meantime such new State shall be entitled to one delegate in the Senate, to be chosen by the Legislature, and one delegate in the House of Representatives, to be chosen by the people having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the Legislature; and said delegates shall have all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives, respectively, except that of voting.

SEC. 2. *No more Territory shall be acquired by the United States except by treaty or by the concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House of Congress;* and when so acquired the status thereof in respect to servitude, *as it existed at the time of acquisition*, shall remain unchanged until it shall contain the population aforesaid for the formation of new States, when it shall be subject to the terms, conditions, and privileges herein provided for the existing Territories.

SEC. 3. The area of all new States shall be as nearly uniform in size as may be practicable, having due regard to convenient boundaries and natural capacities; and shall not be less than sixty nor more than eighty thousand square miles, except in case of islands which may contain less than that amount.

SEC. 4. The second and third clauses of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which provides for delivering up fugitives from justice and fugitives from service or labor, shall have the same force in the Territories and new States as in the States of the Union; and the said clause in respect to fugitives from justice shall be construed to include all crimes committed within and against the laws of the State from which the fugitive fled, whether the acts charged be criminal or not in the State where the fugitive was found.

SEC. 5. The second section of the third article of the Constitution, in respect to the judicial power of the United States, shall be deemed applicable to the Territories and new States as well as to the States of the Union.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. The elective franchise and the right to hold office, whether Federal, State, Territorial or Municipal, shall not be exercised by persons of the African race, in whole or in part.

SEC. 2. The United States shall have power to acquire, from time to time, districts of country in Africa and South America for the colonization, at the expense of the Federal Treasury, of such free negroes and mulattoes as the several States may wish to have removed from their limits, and from the District of Columbia, and such other places as may be under the jurisdiction of Congress.

SEC. 3. Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the places under its exclusive jurisdiction and situate within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves.

SEC. 4. Congress shall *have no power to abolish Slavery within the District of Columbia so long as it exists in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland*, or either, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, nor without just compensation first made to such owners of slaves as do not consent to such abolishment; nor shall Congress at any time prohibit officers of the Federal Government or members of Congress, whose duties require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their slaves and holding them as such during the time their duties may require them to remain there, and afterwards taking them from the District.

SEC. 5. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to a Territory in which slaves are permitted by law to be held, whether such transportation be by land, navigable rivers, or by sea; but *the African Slave-trade shall be forever suppressed*, and it shall be the duty of Congress to make such laws as shall be necessary and effectual to prevent the migration or importation of slaves or persons owing service or labor, into the United States from any foreign country, place, or jurisdiction whatsoever.

SEC. 6. In addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide, that the United States shall pay to the owner who shall apply for it the full value of his fugitive slave in all cases when the Marshal, or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest said fugitive was rescued by force and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave under the said clause of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. And in all such cases when the United States shall pay for such fugitive they shall have the right in their own name to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation, or rescue was committed, and to recover from it, with interests and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the said county after it has paid said amounts to the United States, may for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrongdoers or rescuers by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

SEC. 7. No future amendment of the Constitution shall affect this and the preceding article, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of said Constitution, and no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress any power to abolish or interfere with Slavery in any of the States by whose laws it is or may be allowed or sanctioned.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

THE FORTIFICATIONS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR—CITIZENSHIP—PROPOSED CALL FOR A SOUTHERN CONVENTION, ETC.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning.

A prayer was offered up asking the protection of God over a Southern Confederacy.

Mr. STAIR offered a resolution that the Governor be requested to communicate to the Convention in secret session any information he possesses in reference to the condition of Forts Moultrie and Sumter and Castle Pinckney, the number of guns to each, the number of workmen and kind of labor employed, the number of soldiers in each, and what additions, if any, have been made since the 20th instant; also, whether any assurances has been given that the forts will not be reinforced, and if so, to what extent; also, what notes or other regulations have been made, if any, in reference to the defences of the harbor of Charleston, the coast and the State. Laid on the table for consideration in secret session.

Mr. BROWN offered a resolution that all citizens of the United States, domiciled within this State on the adoption of the ordinance of secession, on Dec. 20, 1860, be and the same are hereby declared citizens of South Carolina, entitled to all the privileges and subject to all the liabilities incident thereto.

Mr. BROWN said that there was a number of meritorious citizens in the State who are citizens by adoption, and that there was a well founded apprehension in their minds as to the extent of their allegiance. There were two methods by which individuals could become citizens of South Carolina, by birth and adoption. Birth gives unqualified citizenship in the State, and a relative citizenship in the United States. By naturalization persons were made citizens, and by virtue of being such, were made citizens of South Carolina. In 1832, the Constitution of South Carolina was amended, and foreigners were required to take an additional oath of State,—one of true allegiance to South Carolina, or so long as they continued citizens thereof; and sometimes in another method,—that of a test oath.

Mr. BROWN said, also: A period must be adopted for the subject. I don't mean nor contemplate making involuntary citizens of those accidentally domiciled at the period of the adoption of the ordinance of secession.

Mr. KEITT moved that when the Convention adjourn to-morrow, it be until the 15th proximo, or until such time as the President should order it to reassemble. Laid on the table.

Mr. RHETT offered an ordinance providing for the holding of a Convention of the slaveholding States of the United States, for the purpose of framing a Constitution and forming a Southern Confederacy, and moved to lay it on the table without reading it.

Mr. MEMMINGER, doubted if there was authority for receiving a paper in a public deliberative Assembly without having at least one reading of it.

Mr. RHETT, then read the ordinance himself. It provides as follows:—

First—That the Conventions of the seceding Slaveholding States of the United States unite with South Carolina, and hold a Convention at Montgomery, Ala., for the purpose of forming a Southern Confederacy.

Second—That the said seceding States appoint, by their respective Conventions or Legislatures, as many delegates as they have Representatives in the present Congress of the United States, to the said Convention to be held at Montgomery; and that on the adoption of the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy the vote shall be by States.

Third—That whenever the terms of the Constitution shall be agreed upon by the said Convention, the same shall be submitted at as early a day as practicable to the Convention and Legislature of each State, respectively, so as to enable them to ratify or reject the said Constitution.

Fourth—That in the opinion of South Carolina, the Constitution of the United States will form a suitable basis for the Confederacy of the Southern States withdrawing.

Fifth—That the South Carolina Convention appoint by ballot eight delegates to represent South Carolina in the Convention for the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Lastly—That one Commissioner in each State be elected to call the attention of the people to this ordinance.

Mr. DUNKIN here moved that the Convention go into secret session. Motion carried.

Mr. BROWN'S resolution, offered this morning, was referred to the Committee on the Constitution.

The Convention sat in secret session till 4½ o'clock, when it adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE SECRET SESSION.

The following ordinance was passed in the Secret Session of the Convention this evening:

At a Convention of the people of the State of South Carolina, begun and holden in Columbia on the 17th of December, in the year of our Lord 1860, and thence continued, by adjournment, to Charleston, and there, by divers adjournments, to the 26th day of December, the same year:

An Ordinance to make Provisional Arrangements for the continuance of the Commercial facilities of South Carolina.

Whereas, It is due to our late confederates in the political Union known as the United States of America, as also the citizens of South Carolina engaged in commerce, that no abrupt or sudden change be made in the rate of duties on imports into the State; and

Whereas, It is not desired by this State to secure advantages in trade to her own ports above those of any of the Slaveholding States, her late confederates in the said Union; and

Whereas, This ordinance, for considerations indicated, is designed to be provisional merely; therefore,

We, the People of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare, ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained:

First—That all citizens of this State who, at the date of the ordinance of secession, were holding office connected with the customs under the General Government of the United States, within the State of South Carolina, be and they are hereby appointed to hold, under the Government of this State, exclusively, without any further connection whatever with the Federal Government of the United States, the same offices they now fill, until otherwise directed, and that they receive the same pay and emolument for their services.

Second—That, until this Convention or General Assembly shall otherwise provide, the Governor shall appoint to all vacancies which may occur in such offices.

Third—That, until it is otherwise provided by this Convention or the General Assembly, the Revenue, Collection and Navigation laws of the United States, as far as may be practicable, be and they are hereby adopted and made laws of this State, saving that no duties shall be collected upon imports from the States forming the late Federal Union, known as the United States of America, nor upon the tonnage of vessels owned in whole or in part by the citizens of said States, saving and excepting the act of Congress adopted on the 3d day of March, 1857, entitled "An act authorizing the deposit of the papers of foreign vessels with the Consuls of their respective nations," which said act is hereby declared to be of no force within the limits of this State.

Fourth—All vessels built in South Carolina, or elsewhere, and owned, to the amount of one third, by a citizen or citizens of South Carolina or any of the Slaveholding Commonwealths of North America, and commanded by citizens thereof, and no other, shall be registered as vessels of South Carolina, under the authority of the Collector and Naval Officer.

Fifth—All official acts of the officers aforesaid, in which it is usual and proper to set forth the authority under which they act, or style of documents issued by them or any of them, be in the name of the State of South Carolina.

Sixth—All moneys hereafter collected by any officers aforesaid, shall, after deducting the sums necessary for the compensation of the officers and other expenses, be paid into the Treasury of the State of South Carolina, for the use of said State, subject to the order of this Convention or of the General Assembly.

Seventh—The officers aforesaid shall retain in their hands all property of the United States in their possession, custody or control, subject to the disposal of the State, who will account for the same upon a final settlement with the Government of the United States.

Done at Charleston, 26th day of December, year of our Lord, 1860.

(Signed) D. F. JAMISON, President.

Attest: B. F. ARTHUR, Clerk.

The obligation of secresy was withdrawn.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The Alabama Convention will have an immense majority in favor of secession.

There are rumors here that several hundred troops are *en route* for the Charleston forts; also, that Fort Sumter was reinforced on Sunday with marines under the disguise of laborers.

Postal matters here continue as formerly.

Many foreign ships now in port took out their clearance papers before the 20th, and are now loading. Others will probably take clearances under protest.

Many intelligent Carolinians say that it is a difficult matter to untangle the gordian knot of Union, but as a last resort, they will cut it.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTH CAROLINA CARRYING OUT HER POLICY—THE WORK ON THE FORTIFICATIONS, ETC.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.

Secession, proceeding by regular stages, has brought the State of South Carolina and the Federal Government face to face. The State, arrogating to herself dignity and powers equal to those of the Nation, has sent her Commissioners to Washington to treat for a peaceful settlement. The first thing for the Federal authority to decide will be whether the Commissioners can be received; and in deciding that question the main question may never be reached. Whether the adverse decision be on a preliminary or on the main question is all the same to South Carolina—she has given notice what she will do next. It will be to take by force what she failed to obtain by negotiation. Thus, though the revolted State and the Federal Government now stand face to face in a peaceful attitude, it is likely soon to be changed to one of hostility. This State gives the Government fair notice that it may receive her Commissioners and give up the forts and other Federal property peacefully, or reject the demand for their surrender either by rejecting the Commissioners, or after receiving them, do so, and thereby compel Carolina to seize said property. She is bound to have it, and is not much concerned in which way.

To this policy South Carolina has adhered steadily from the first. Whatever weakness or inconsistency she has been guilty of, in this particular, she has gone straight ahead, as I have from the first predicted she would do, and she will not stop till she finds herself overborne in the controversy, or accomplishes her object. While there are reports current here, as I see there are in Washington and your City, to the effect that the forts are to be surrendered up, at the same time preparations for taking and defending them go steadily on. This city is little less than a camp. No less than half a dozen corps drill or parade daily. If the forts are acquired without force, then there will be no inconsiderable disappointment, since the military of this city thrive on the idea of being led to the assault of Fort Moultrie in some dark night within the next ten days.

Meanwhile the labors at Fort Moultrie, which have been prosecuted with so much vigor for upwards of a month, are continued. Between 150 and 200 men are engaged there all the time; while at Castle Pinckney and Fort Sumter much is being done to place those positions in as formidable attitude as possible. Precisely what, for the last twenty days, has been going on at the forts is not so well understood in the city, for intercourse of "outside barbarians" with the fortifications has been almost wholly cut off. The United States officers, or some of them, visit the city almost daily, but it is not expected that they will be very communicative on the subject. I am entirely safe in saying, however, that the result of the labors at Fort Moultrie, within the last three weeks, is highly satisfactory to those who felt the deepest interest on the subject—I mean the garrison at the fort; nor do I mistake when I conclude that a corresponding uneasiness has been imparted to those who have allotted to themselves the glory of delivering Fort Moultrie to the sovereign and independent State of South Carolina. Whatever future events may be, I do not doubt that some day or other somebody will find out that the energy, skill and science practically brought to bear in the recent labor of strengthening the defences of Fort Moultrie, reflect credit on the officers and men on whom that labor has devolved. Moultrie never had truer men within her bristling walls than now. There are rumors that Sullivan's Island has been extensively mined; that the fort itself is quite unlike what it was three months ago; that important improvements, not to say inventions, have been made in a species of grenades that are likely to prove terribly destructive to assailants, and that if attacked the plan of defence will be comprehensive and summary, and in some of its features little suspected by the City of Charleston at present. It is certainly to be hoped that matters may not come to extremes; but if worst does come to worst, and the commanding officer at Fort Moultrie is not headed off or interfered with by some characteristic order from Mr. BUCHANAN or Mr. Secretary FLOYD, there will be no child's play in defending the fort when attacked.

Gov. PICKENS, in a speech to a serenading crowd, a few evenings since, distinctly gave out that he had reasons for believing that Mr. BUCHANAN intended to surrender the forts to the civil authorities of South Carolina. Such a statement has been telegraphed to this city from Washington, within the last few days. That the revolutionists believe they have grounds for expecting to obtain peaceable possession of the forts through Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy, I am quite confident.

It is not admitted here that the Government has any rights in the case whatever, or that South Carolina is to be disputed or questioned as to the claim she sets up. The success which has attended the prosecution of her policy of coercing the Federal Government thus far, has prepared her to undertake almost anything. It is either this or the consciousness that she has the tacit aid and comfort of Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administration in their treasonous schemes that makes her so bold. That this tacit if not active coöperation exists, is clear enough from what falls from the leaders here. If it is not equally clear to the whole country, it soon must be. While great confidence is placed in what amounts to the active friendship of Mr. BUCHANAN for secession, there is nevertheless no little apprehension, lest he may be overruled, and the Revolutionists in the end be made to fall victims to the very weakness or faithlessness to the President, by which they have thus far profited. Rumors have prevailed here for some days of an intention to send vessels of war to this harbor. The Revolutionists say they would regard such a proceeding as cause of war. It is by holding this tone that South Carolina for the last sixty days has controlled the Federal Government so far as the secession business is concerned. I repeat, what I have before said, that in the face of a Jacksonian policy on the part of the Government secession would not have acquired twenty-five per cent of the strength and growth it has. Men here who speak candidly on the subject, admit as much.

Although it has been upwards of forty-eight hours since the ordinance of secession passed, yet not the slightest change has taken place in the administration of either the revenue or postal laws. The Convention has been compelled to confess its inability to supply a substitute for the Federal system, by continuing in force these laws, which are the only ones nullification attacks; so, as yet the nullification revolution amounts practically to nothing. But for the repeated declaration that the secession ordinance would be adopted immediately on the assembling of the Convention, it would not have gone through in many days, or before secession could have taken place on some practical forms. "We told you we would do it, and we have done it," is the language that takes the place of more sensible talk we might expect on the subject.

Great vigilance is exercised, not only in this city, but throughout the State, over the movements of the negro population. Without any doubt there is a growing apprehension that the dangers of insurrection are imminent, and the Legislature has before it several bills designed to meet the case, by providing for a patrol police throughout the State.

No new movements are likely to take place before the Commissioners to Washington return and make their report to the body that sent them—at any rate, before something certain transpires to develop the policy of the Government.

The Revolutionists place great reliance on Mr. BUCHANAN, and count confidently on either the absolute surrender of the forts, or the continuing of them in such a condition as to render their capture practicable.

THE QUESTION OF A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Convention, since its assemblage, has been very diligent in its duties. It has thrown off one Government; but the more difficult task, perhaps, remains, to build up another Government in its stead. This is the great business now before it, and we beg leave to offer upon it a few suggestions for what they may be worth.

The Convention now sitting in South Carolina, and all the other Conventions which shall assemble to dissolve the existing Union, have the power, and we presume are expected to exercise it, of speedily organizing a Confederacy between such of the Southern States as shall secede from the Union. Uncertainty and delay are dangerous. The other Cotton States will look to South Carolina to recommend the time, place and means of forming a Southern Confederacy.

It appears to us that the Convention of South Carolina might well pass an ordinance inviting the seceding States to meet South Carolina at Montgomery, Ala., on the first or second Monday in February next, by delegates *appointed by the seceding Conventions*, to form a Constitution for a Southern Confederacy, and to put the same into operation. The place we suggest is very central in the South, and easily accessible by railroad from all sides. The State of Alabama, by her action, has brought matters to their present auspicious condition. And Montgomery thoroughly sympathizes with the movement, and boasts of excellent accommodations. By the first or second Monday in February, all the Southern States which intend to secede from the Union will have done so; and as soon as they have seceded, they can appoint their delegates to the Convention to frame the constitution for a Southern Confederacy. The last State which proposes to secede from the Union is Georgia, whose Convention meets on the 17th day of January. Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas have not yet distinctly indicated their action; but, if they intend to act with the seceding States, they can easily accommodate their action to the first or second Monday in February. The delegates appointed by the several seceding Conventions, immediately after the Convention has finished its labors, can report to their several State Conventions for a ratification of the constitution. The constitution can thus be made, ratified and put into operation by April next.

It appears to us that this matter now constitutes the great business of our Convention, and that after finishing it the Convention can adjourn. It can direct its President to call it together again as soon as its delegates are prepared to report to it the Constitution which shall be agreed on for a Southern Confederacy.

THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA FOR SECESSION.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Returns from all the counties in the different sections of the State, thus far received, indicate that straight out secession has swept everything by fifty thousand, in East, West, Middle and Southern Alabama. Hardly one opposed to separate State action has been elected.

The majority in the Convention for immediate secession will be at least fifty. Alabama will follow South Carolina on the 10th of January.

To-day passed off very quietly. No disturbance amongst the negro population, and no apprehension of any.

Gov. MOORE has issued his proclamation for an extra session of the Legislature, to convene on the 14th of January.

CONVENING OF THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The latest advices from Texas state that Gov. HOUSTON will convene an extra session of the Texas Legislature on the 21st of January, to consider the present crisis.

The Convention of the People will be held on the 28th of January.

The secession feeling is in the ascendant.

COOPERATION IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The coöperation meeting this evening to ratify the nomination of Delegates was well attended. Speeches were made by Mr. SOULE and others.

THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL EXCITEMENT.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The guns have not yet been sent from the Alleghany Arsenal, but the public mind is still agitated upon the subject. Strong hopes are entertained that the order will be revoked by the Secretary of War.

MR. LINCOLN ENCOUNTERS A SECESSIONIST.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Springfield, Ill., describes a scene, to which allusion has already been made, between Mr. LINCOLN and a Mississippian wearing a blue cockade. The fellow received some rather severe rebuffs in his cruisings around town, and retired to his hotel in consequence. The correspondent writes:

"Nothing further was heard of the churl, until he loomed up of a sudden, in the afternoon, in Mr. LINCOLN'S reception-room. His nerves were doubtlessly braced up by divers doses of whisky, for the daring feat of facing the 'Black Republican' lion 'in his den.' But great as his mettle may have been before entering into the Presidential presence, it evidently left him as soon as he entered. Introducing himself as Mr. D. E. RAY, of Yazoo, Miss., he took his seat with all the meekness of a lamb, and 'sat in silent expectation' for about twenty minutes—holding, however, his hat so that the object of his terror could not fail to observe the cockade. Insulting as the sight must have proved to the President elect, he perceived at once of what stuff the man was made, and hence hardly appeared to notice him, but quietly continued his conversation with some other visitors. A Missourian, who happened to be present and seated near the Mississippian, at last directed his attention to the latter. He asked him a number of questions in relation to the proposed secession of Mississippi. The sullen answers of the Southerner struck the ear of a radical Republican Yankee, likewise in attendance on the same occasion. Waxing angry at the Mississippian's disunion sentiments, he inquired tauntingly of him: 'Isn't that all gas?' Whereupon the President elect, evidently uneasy at the prospect of a violent altercation, interposed by joining in the conversation. In its course the Southron asserted that the people of his State were not afraid of Mr. LINCOLN, but the party that elected him. This latter apprehension was at once pronounced groundless by some of the visitors. One of them inquired of the cockade man 'whether he had ever read Mr. LINCOLN'S debates with Senator DOUGLAS.' Being answered in the negative, he requested the former to furnish a copy to the fire-eater; the latter also expressing a desire for the book, the President elect procured one, and having appropriately inscribed it on the title page, handed it to him, remarking: '*You will find that the only difference between you and me is, that I think Slavery wrong, and you think it right; that I am opposed to its extension, while you advocate it; and that as to the security of the institution and the protection of slave property in the States where it has a lawful existence, you will find it as great under my Administration as it ever was under that of Mr. Buchanan.*' Mr. LINCOLN also found occasion to state, 'that if the Southern States concluded upon a contingent secession, that is, upon awaiting aggressive acts on the part of his Administration, they would never go out of the Union.' All of this the southerner received in unbroken silence. He was obviously at a perplexing loss what to say. His embarrassment finally made him so uncomfortable, that he got up and tried to make his way out. Mr. LINCOLN saw him to the door, shook hands with him, and told him playfully that he hoped the Southern people were not afraid of getting hurt by him. 'No we aint,' was the reply."

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts papers publish a correspondence between Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP and Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, relative to the Personal Liberty Law. Mr. WINTHROP urges Mr. ASHMUN to use his influence to secure the repeal of this measure, and in reply to the latter writes emphatically:

"I say then, without hesitation, that, in my judgment, the enactments of our legislature which are intended, or calculated to impair the force and effect of the fugitive slave acts of Congress are wholly unconstitutional and void. They should never have been passed; and ought not to be permitted to remain on our statute book. I denounced them when they were first projected and have never failed to feel and express a deep regret that any of our people should have been led, by acts of injustice on the part of any of our sister States, to retaliate by an act of indefensible wrong on our own part."

After giving a history of the different State laws which, in effect, obstructed the operation of the Fugitive Slave law, Mr. ASHMUN refers to the various unconstitutional acts now in force in South Carolina, but its bad eminence in this respect he says should be no excuse for Massachusetts; nor should she seek for justification of her course in the violence done to her Senator, or to Kansas. He would not counsel the repeal of these obnoxious measures to please the plotters of treason at the South nor would he refrain from it to gratify fanaticism which is equally hostile to the Constitution in the North. The former class openly declare that they care nothing about them, and that their repeal would change no purpose of theirs. But they should be repealed because they are wrong; and being wrong, says Mr. ASHMUN, our own good cause is weakened by their continuance; and the sincere friends of the Union in the South are weakened because there is this single and only vulnerable point which they cannot defend. Let our own State be right, and thus be invulnerable!"

He declines to sign the proposed memorial to the Legislature because this mode of approaching that body has been sadly abused.

Naval Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE CYANE'S CREW FROM THE PACIFIC.

The corvette *Macedonian*, ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, is now ready for sea at Portsmouth, N. H.

The old crew and the remnant of the marine guard of the corvette *Cyane*, of the Pacific Squadron, arrived here yesterday. The sailors were transferred to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, and the marines to the barracks. Nearly half the latter deserted, so that the detachment is a small one. The accounts of the ship have been forwarded to Washington. It is thought that the men will be discharged.

The condition of the United States Corps of Marines is now receiving attention from the authorities. It consists, all told, of little less than 2,000 men, rank and file, of whom about 500 are stationed at the different Navy-yards, and the remainder on board our national ships, in various parts of the world. There is not in the pay of Government a more efficient or braver body of troops than the marines. Recruiting goes on slowly at the different barracks, but there are no special rendezvous opened.

Advices by the *Dolphin* report everything all right in the Brazil Station. The new steam gunboat *Seminole* was about to commence her "messenger business" in the waters of the La Plata and Paraguay. The officers and crews of the *Congress* and *Pulaski* were well. Another ship was needed in the fleet.

The new steam corvette *Pensacola* will, we understand, be not ready for squadron duty early in the new year. Her machinery is almost ready for shipping at Norfolk where she arrived some months ago from Florida. The *Pensacola* will undergo a critical survey and trial trip before leaving the States, as some constructors seem doubtful of her success.

THE GREAT DEFALCATION.

The Statements of Russell—How the Bonds were Obtained—More Arrests Expected.

Injunction Against the Bank of the Republic in New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

I had a personal interview with RUSSELL and BAILEY to-day. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars bonds have been offered in the case of RUSSELL. The five hundred thousand dollars could not be obtained. He has sent home to St. Louis for an indemnity bond, covering the whole amount, and it will soon be here. GODDARD, the Justice who fixed the bail, stated that he did it at the instance of the Executive, and had it been entirely left to himself, he would have made it nine hundred thousand dollars.

HUMPHREY MARSHAL, CHILTON & DAVIDGE, counsel for RUSSELL, intended to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground of cruel, excessive and unconstitutional bail. They concluded to wait a little, however, at the instance of RUSSELL, who says he is willing to comply with every demand of the Government, under protest. He protests strongly against the interference of the President.

RUSSELL assures me that he did not know how the bonds were obtained. They came through a third party, and he had no knowledge or connection with BAILEY'S acts. He paid the discounts and interest, and received no more than what was due him. He has no doubt he will establish his entire innocence. His business is badly broken up in consequence of his arrest, but he will not resign the Presidency of the Pony Express, as the Company all stand firmly by him.

LEA & LATHAM deny all knowledge of BAILEY'S operations and frauds.

Warrants were issued, to-day, for the arrest of two or three others.

FANT and GAULT gave BAILEY notice that they should surrender the bail in his case,—whereupon he voluntarily went to jail. The cause of this act of his bondsmen is not known—it probably results from the general indignation felt at the partiality shown BAILEY over RUSSELL, and the interference of the President.

A motion for a writ of *habeas corpus* for RUSSELL will be made in the morning.

The impeachment of FLOYD, Secretary of War, is freely talked of to night in the hotels and political circles, on account of the recent fraud developments.

O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Further revelations show that RUSSELL, MAJORS & Co.'s contract has two years to run. The alleged acceptances of the Secretary of War are said to consist of mere memoranda, stating that so much money would be due on the execution of certain service under the contract for the transportation of Army supplies, which RUSSELL from time to time used as collateral security in borrowing money. Such memoranda or certificates have heretofore been given by the other Departments under like circumstances. GODARD BAILEY, in his letter of confession to Secretary THOMPSON, says that no officer of the Government had any complicity or the slightest knowledge of the fact of his having abstracted the bonds, and that it was confined to the persons directly implicated and heretofore named.

The bondsmen for Mr. BAILEY surrendered him today and he is now in jail. As to the bail required of RUSSELL it having been agreed to take $200,000 outside the jurisdiction of the Court, Senator GREEN and Representatives WOODSON and BARRETT, have gone his security for this amount. The remaining $300,000 is being made up by citizens of Washington.

The Secretary of the Treasury himself denies that any defalcation exists in his department. However, the examination into its condition continues, and so far none of the Trust bonds are missing.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DEC. 26.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States of America and Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior vs. William H. Russell—Majors and Waddell, comprising the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, Godard Bailey, the Bank of the Republic and James T. Soutter, President thereof.—This is a bill filed by the District-Attorney of this District. It sets forth that on or about the 13th of July, A. D., 1860, Jacob Thompson, the Secretary of the Interior, had in his custody Various Bonds, which it sets forth, and which were in an iron safe in the building occupied by the Department of the Interior in the care and custody of Godard Bailey; that Bailey confederating with Russell, Majors & Waddell to rob the United States of the same, unlawfully and feloniously abstracted them from the safe and placed them in the hands of Russell, Majors & Waddell, as appears by a receipt given for them as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13, 1860.

We acknowledge to have received from Godard Bailey on the 13th July last, and at various times subsequently, the following bonds, viz.:

Missouri 6s	$370,000
North Carolina 6s, January and July	[illegible]
North Carolina 6s, April and October	61,000
Tennessee 6s	143,000
Making a total	$870,000

which we agree to return to the said Godard Bailey, or to his assigns on demand.

As collateral security for the return of the above described bonds we have deposited with the said Godard Bailey acceptances of Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, to the amount of Eight hundred and seventy thousand Dollars. RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.

Deliver the above described bonds to the Secretary of the Interior. GODARD BAILEY.

The bill further alleged that Russell, Majors & Waddell, or some other person, have hypothecated or deposited a considerable portion of said bonds with the Bank of the Republic, which now holds them.

Wherefore the complainants prayed for a decree that the bonds be delivered up to them, and that the Bank of the Republic and its President might be enjoined from parting with or disposing of any of the bonds in their possession or under their control.

Upon this bill the District-Attorney moved for an injunction, and the Judge ordered thereupon that the injunction issue as prayed for in the bill.

Following is the form of draft and acceptance used in one case:

WASHINGTON CITY, July 16, 1860.

$10,000.

Four months after date pay to our own order at the Bank of the Republic, New-York City, Ten Thousand Dollars, for value received, and charge to account of our transportation contract of the 13th day of April, 1860.

(Signed) RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.

To Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, Sec'y of War.

(Indorsed upon its face:

No. 52. WAR DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1860.

Accepted,

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

Indorsed upon its back:

RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.
SAMUEL ALLEN.
JOHN J. ANDERSON & CO.

THE MISSING PRISONERS IN CHINA.—The London correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* writes as follows concerning the missing Englishmen in China:

"Of the six gentlemen taken prisoners, four were (or if I may still speak in the present tense) are civilians. It is considered a chance in their favor that Mr. PARKES is among them; he is a thorough master of the language, and can explain what the consequences of any further treachery are sure to be. But that it would be good policy to retain their captives in life, is no assurance that the Chinese will act on it; and the rules and practices of European nations are unknown to them. It still remains a wonder how Mr. PARKES, knowing the character of the people so well, could have trusted them so implicitly as to meet their Commissioners at a spot so far in advance of the English lines as to place his whole party, and its small escort, completely in the power of the Tartar General. But we will hope, even against hope, till the worst we apprehend is confirmed.

Mr. BOWLBY, the correspondent of the *Times*, was an intelligent and enterprising gentleman, who had had much experience as a traveler. He belonged to the legal profession, and had only, at intervals, contributed to the Press as a correspondent. At the very commencement of his present mission, he had to record a disaster. His first letter contained a circumstantial account of the wreck of the *Malabar* steamer, that foundered at Singapore in a violent hurricane. The whole Embassy had, on that occasion, the narrowest possible escape from destruction. The expedition did not start luckily; but we will not yet despair."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Government and the Press—The New Circular of Count de Persigny—The Fall of Peking—The Late Murder in a Railway Carriage—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1860.

A new circular to the Prefects of Police from the new Minister of the Interior, M. DE PERSIGNY, defines the position of the Administration on the subject of the Press. M. DE PERSIGNY begins by reading us a short lecture on the history of England, and then commits the absurdity of comparing the law on the Press in England to that in France, giving the preference for its liberality to the latter! With his French notions, he cannot see the abyss which exists between the condition of a Press judged, like the citizen, by the common law, and that judged by a single individual, independent of all law. In definitive, the new circular, which it was hoped was going to emancipate the Press, leaves it just here: Liberty to discuss the acts of the Government within bounds judged by M. DE PERSIGNY, *who promises to be liberal*, but an absolute prohibition, as heretofore, from attacking the Constitution or the Emperor.

The Allies have taken two of the exterior gates of Peking, they have pillaged the Summer palace of the Emperor, and the happy parents of the lucky sons who compose the French part of this foraging party, are already counting on the fortunes their sons are going soon to pour into their laps. There remain still the interior gates, and it would not be surprising if these were gates neither exterior nor interior, for travelers tell us that doors are one of the particular manias of the Chinese. The ones that have just fallen before the allied army may have been of porcelain or lacquer work, and in that case we shall see before six months the venders of curiosities at Paris selling pieces of the gates of Peking, or even plates of lacquer work from these same gates. The celestial Emperor, brother to the Sun and the Stars, has fallen into the low degree of a shooting star, for he has disappeared, and has gone to seek a hiding-place perhaps with the Moon, his cousin or aunt—the *savans* are not agreed on this latter point. This allied expedition proves, at least, that whether the Chinese invented powder or not, they do not know how to use it, and that if they are brilliant in peace, they shine but dimly in war.

For a few days past the hawkers have been selling in the streets of Paris a map printed in Hanover by the Court printer, and which represents the condition of France after the coalition. On this map all the northern and eastern circle of departments or counties are given to Germany, the southern circle to Switzerland, Italy and Spain. France is limited to the central departments which surround Paris. Thus reduced, the kingdom might be called Bourges, as in the time of CHARLES VII. It is astonishing even, while thus dismembering the country, that they left anything at all; but Paris was there, and it is not the custom when one is invited out to dine to put the dessert in his pocket. You may wish to know why the French reprint and sell this uncomplimentary map in the streets of Paris; but they let you know themselves by printing over it the words, "How Germany is going to serve us in 1861." Accordingly, some malicious people believe the map is a forgery, and that the Government has chosen this as one of the methods to irritate the people against the Germans, and to prepare the way for that war on the Rhine, so much talked about in these later days. But there is evidence that the map is genuine, and thus we are left to believe that these good and peaceable Germans have selected this new mode of warfare as much less destructive and costly than the rifled cannon and the sword bayonet. It would be easy to reply to this with another map, and thus the war between nations would be reduced to an interchange of innocent rolls of printed paper; but the wit of the thing is not very apparent.

The murder of M. POINSOT, presiding Judge of the Imperial Court of Paris, in a railway train, has given rise to a discussion as to the best mode of avoiding similar accidents in the future. The police is careful that all other public places, all places outside the threshold of the private family but this, shall be well guarded against assassins, thieves and maniacs. Why should railway cars be an exception? Why should this horrid man-trap be tolerated, when it would be so easy to provide a remedy? These are the questions the public ask, and some one has had the courage to recommend the system of cars in use in a part of Germany, which is nothing more nor less than the American system lately adopted there. If there is one thing more than another in which the European Railway Companies show their obstinacy, or more than that, their downright stupidity, it is in this persistent refusal to put passengers in communication with the conductor and the engineer of a train. In England and France the cars are all short and divided into three compartments, holding each either six or eight persons, according as the road is a wide or a narrow guage. Once in a compartment—in England you are locked in—there is no longer any communication with either the conductor or the engineer, or with other of the passengers than those contained in your compartment. If you are alone with an assassin, he may murder and rob you at his leisure; if your small party comprise a maniac, he may draw a knife and cut and slash his fellow-passengers to pieces as an innocent pastime between one station and another; if your car catches fire you may be roasted to death, or, at least, suffocated with smoke, before accident reveals your condition to some one on the distant engine; for there is absolutely no communication, neither by a central aisle, as exists in the American trains, nor by a wire communication running along the top. Was there ever stupidity so flagrant, and especially so criminal? And yet there is not one month that passes in England more particularly, in which the papers do not notice an accident more or less serious from this want of communication through a train. Nevertheless, England and France talk loudly of their progress—so loudly, that we are almost forced to believe that they do not adopt this American idea simply because it is American. Since the famous burning of a whole train-load of several hundred people on the Versailles road, the French have adopted the plan of placing a guard on the last car, in a box overlooking the train, and by his side he carries a cow's horn, with which to inform the engineer if he smells smoke. But this man cannot see or know of crimes perpetrated within the multitudinous compartments of the cars, and, even in case of fire, one nose is not as good as several hundred. In this discussion, provoked by the late terrible murder, the best thing that has been proposed is the fixing of a pane of glass in the partition between compartments, so that people can peep through from one compartment to another, and see what their neighbors are doing! French inventive genius hath this extent and no more!

The French Government, which retains the control of the telegraph lines, has been reproached by the mercantile people for not seeking to introduce modifications into the system, in order to diminish the tariff of charges. One of the semi-official papers replies to the complaints, apparently by authority, and we gather from this reply some facts interesting to the American reader. It appears that pretended improvements are frequently presented, and that these improvements are faithfully tested, but that up to the present moment the Morse system, now exclusively in use in France, has constantly maintained its superiority over all other systems, both for economy and for facility of working. Lately an invention was presented to the director of the telegraphs by a M. MARQFOY, which was heralded by its inventor as the great desideratum, and this instrument, after careful investigation, was found to be almost a reproduction of BAIN's telegraph, without, however, any advantages over that one. It was tried over different lines and found not only deficient in clearness of printing and in economy, (for it required a steam-engine to turn the cylinders,) but it did not equal the Morse system in rapidity. But an exception to these general failures is made in favor of the system of Prof. HUGHES, of Kentucky. This system, according to the writer in the French paper, is now being thoroughly tested, and such results have been already obtained as warrant the belief that it will be eventually adopted, but whether to the exclusion of the Morse system or not, the writer does not say. It is a matter of just pride, however, that in either case the system is still American, and that nothing, so far, has been invented in Europe which at all approaches the perfection or the efficiency of the American inventions.

An American sewing-machine establishment at Paris—that of GROVER & BAKER—directed by Mr. GOODWIN, has adopted in the Paris journals that hideous style of advertising now so much in fashion in the United States, which consists in repeating lines and words through a whole column or page. The innovation of Mr. GOODWIN is the newspaper curiosity of the moment; but, fortunately, the disfiguration of the journals is scarcely perceptible, since they are little better than "posters" in their normal condition.

A letter from Naples publishes an account of a dinner given by the King of Sardinia at that city, at which the British Admiral and the Commander of the American man-of-war, the *Iroquois*, were present. Only in giving the names of these gentlemen he calls them, no doubt by an excess of courtesy, Admiral Sir RODNEY MUNDY, and Capt. Sir PALMER.

The Duke of Malakoff is to have $100,000 a year as Governor of Algeria, which, added to his salary as Marshal, Senator, Member of the Council of Regency and Duke, constitute an income from the State Treasury of $162,000 a year. But the Duke can't obtain the consent of his young wife to accompany him in his Algerine exile, and she is fitting up the handsome residence in the Avenue Montaigne, given her by the Empress at the time of her marriage, as a permanent residence during the Governor's absence. The Governor was complaining a few days ago to the Emperor that he could not induce his wife to go with him to Algiers, when His Majesty said to him, laughing, "That's it; you can take Sebastopol, Duke, but you can't conquer a woman!"

Gen. FLEURY, the bosom friend and constant companion of the Emperor, and who is said to be a little free with his Majesty's money under the present arrangement, is about to have created for him a sort of Ministry which will have the charge of the horse and dog establishments of his Majesty.

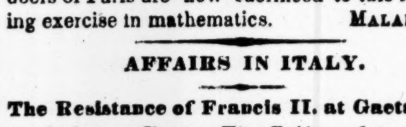
Mr. COBDEN, after having finished the commercial transactions for which he was sent to France, and after a fortnight's visiting among his friends—for no man was ever more of a lion in Paris society—has just left for a two months' visit to Algiers.

A marriage has just taken place between the Prince BIBESCO and a grand-daughter of Marshal NEY, Mlle. D'ELCHINGEN.

It appears certain that M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN is to return to the *Presse*, of which he will have the political department. Just after the new liberal measures of the Government, the entry of such a pen into the political arena cannot be regarded otherwise than as dangerous.

A M. JOSEPH BORD, living in one of the Departments, has offered the sum of 250 francs as a premium for the best solution of the following question: What is the best method of elevating the energy of the provincial mind without obstructing the rapidity of political action?" Fifty dollars is not too much for answering a problem almost as difficult as that other well known one: Given the length of a vessel and the height of the mainmast, find the age of the captain.

Speaking of problems, "all Paris and the Departments' have been worried for the last month over the following, published seriously in the *Monde Illustré*. Draw a series of lines thus:



Then with three strokes of the finger, and without returning upon any line already touched, wipe them all out. All the slates, dead-walls and shop-doors of Paris are now sacrificed to this interesting exercise in mathematics. MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Resistance of Francis II. at Gaeta—Suffering at Rome—The Policy of Austria in Venetia—Division of the Italian Navy—Views of American Politics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1860.

FRANCIS II. still stubbornly resists at Gaeta, and no one knows whether it will be days, or weeks, or even months, before he is dislodged. Gen. CIALDINI is pushing forward as rapidly as circumstances will permit his seige works, and will before long be prepared to strike his hardest blows. The young King has been hunted like a beast of prey all the way from his capital to what may be called his last den, which has no opening except into the sea. The prolonged and spirited resistance which he has made, has surprised everybody, and won for him somewhat of the *prestige* which belongs to a real hero. But he gains no new friends, and there are none left to smile favorably upon him except the Pope and the priests of Rome. He has been prudent and humane enough to send the female members of his family to a place of safety. They have arrived at Rome and are temporarily accommodated in the palace of the Quirinal Hill. It is said that the magnificent Farnese Palace, which is the property of the King, will be got ready for the Royal family. It may be that FRANCIS II., when resistance at Gaeta is no longer possible, may find it more convenient to establish himself in the family mansion in the Eternal City, surrounded with sympathizing and well-tried friends, rather than seek a colder asylum in more distant Bavaria or Spain. The young Bourbon is far from having lost all his hope, and must still wish to be a near spectator of passing events. He knows, as well as any Italian of what unstable elements the population of his own Naples is composed, and the slightest courage or sagacity, would prompt him to be near at hand to take advantage of any new circumstances which the vicissitudes of revolution may present.

From Rome no very cheering intelligence comes. Murmurs of discontent, and groans that come of real suffering, only are heard. No portion of Peter's pence which the Catholic world has been contributing to replenish the Pope's purse, goes to relieve the sufferings of the famishing population, or help carry forward in a legitimate way the work which was begun by the Saviour of men and his apostles. Very few foreigners have yet arrived at Rome, and that portion of the inhabitants dependent upon strangers for a living, are looking forward to a season even worse than the last. Street robberies are frequent, and the police seem to be thinking of anything else but looking after the delinquents. Many of FRANCIS the Second's discharged soldiers are arriving at Rome, and of the 21,000, or more, still serving him at Gaeta, it may be expected that before long some new detachments will follow. Soldiering is a very uncertain trade, and pays but poorly in peaceful piping times, and it is not a great deal more to be coveted by those who can find anything better to do, when the drum and bugle sound for war. There are just now in Florence a good many discharged volunteers from GARIBALDI's camp, not a few of whom are somewhat worse for the wear and tear of military life.

Reports continue to come of a possible willingness on the part of Austria to part with Venetia for a money consideration; but there is probably not the slightest reason for entertaining such a belief. The policy or the pride of Austria does not so readily give way. Her ability to defend that province is probably greater at this moment than ever before. But the power of Italy, either for resistance or aggression, is also greater, and the temptation which the King must feel, in spite of opposite counsels, to measure his strength with the Emperor for the possession of this prize, may be too great to be overcome. A new war in the Spring is looked forward to as a result inevitable, from present tendencies. Austria has now 130,000 men within the limits of her Italian province, and more than that number which, at a moment of exigency, she could pour over the border. Her forces at present in Italy are divided into five sections, much better officered, we are assured, than for some time before. By next year VICTOR EMANUEL will have at least 300,000 men of arms which he can bring into the field. Besides these, there will be bodies of mobilized and unmobilized National Guard, which may act as a police when the soldiers of the regular army are removed from the more turbulent centres. The Ministerial Council are maturing the project of law, upon which the National Parliament, at its approaching session, will be called upon to act, which will proclaim VICTOR EMANUEL King of Italy, and declare Venice to be part and parcel of his kingdom. The most important question is, will the latter step be equivalent to a declaration of war against Austria, for the acquisition of the only portion of Italian territory now remaining under foreign control?

Another scheme which is about to be carried into execution is the division of the, now very respectable Italian Navy into three fleets—that of the North, with the station at Genoa; of the South, with the station at Naples, and of the Adriatic, with Ancona as the point of departure and return. New vessels are in process of construction, and others are projected. Several cities are taking steps for the contribution of means by which vessels to be called after them are to be built and given to the Government, as tokens of municipal loyalty. Great activity prevails in all the Government establishments for the manufacture of cannon and munitions of war. It will cost something handsome to set up the new kingdom; of that the Italians are persuaded, and they are willing to spend. But the condition of the country demands that even greater efforts should be made than those at present put forth. GARIBALDI has again and again told his fellow-countrymen that an army of not less than a half a million of men is the best guarantee of the independence of Italy, after it is once acquired. Men and money in abundance are now needed, perhaps, more than ever before, as a security against the possible disaster of defeat from abroad, or reaction at home.

Intelligence of the success of the party opposed to the extension of Slavery in the United States has been received in this part of Europe with general and very intense satisfaction. To be sure, the remarks in the Italian journals exhibit a very imperfect acquaintance with our affairs, but the usual tone is one of sympathy and hopefulness in view of the more just and reasonable position, upon the question of Slavery, which the country is about to assume. For years past the public opinion of Europe has undoubtedly tended less and less favorably towards us. We were, as a political society, losing confidence and respect—not for the negative fault of political inconsistency, but for the positive crime of encouraging a great wrong springing from a principle so poisonous and vile that in its workings it must not only destroy the Republic, but Liberty itself. The most intelligent advocates of progress here, who must naturally be our best friends, were discouraged and made sad by our example of retrogression. But now, all once more take courage, and, as with those engaged in a common cause, sympathize sincerely with us in the struggles and trials through which we have yet to go. Strange it is that, in our case, Democracy has suffered most from those who pretend to be its sincerest advocates. It has been wounded by members of its own household, and received its most damaging blows from the hands of its friends.

Referring to the very imperfect understanding which the people here generally have of our political state, reminds one of the extreme ignorance which exists, even among tolerably well educated persons, of our general condition. The people of Northern Italy live more in contact with the great world, and with superior facilities for knowing what is going forward, would be ashamed not to be any better informed than their neighbors of the Centre and the South. Before the awakening of 1848, the people of Italy hardly had an idea of a world beyond the Alps, and it is only since the last shock that they have been stimulated to open their eyes wide enough to give even a glance at the two great continents of Asia and America. As to our great English-speaking branch of the human family, their imaginations are often sadly confused. There are those who do not appear to have made up their minds whether the country known as the United States is somewhere in the heart of England, or whether England has a "local habitation" in the middle of America. They are constantly seeing many of the wandering children of the two countries, whose tongues wag to the use of the same words, but they do not always distinguish the citizen from the subject. Still, they are beginning at length to apply those exterior tests which distinguish Jonathan from John; among the most conventional of which are the whiskers and the shoes. But while the people here are ignorant of us, they wish to know of us. No print in a shop-window attracts so much attention as one representing some characteristic scene in our country. Americans coming to Europe, who wish to do a little missionary work, would do well to put into the bottom of their trunks a few maps, photographs and prints of our principal streets and buildings, to be scattered for the benefit of those who seek instruction through the medium of the eye. AP.

FROM JAPAN.

Refusal to Negotiate a Treaty with Prussia—Security of Foreigners—Trade, &c.

From Our Own Corresondent.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.

I have little in the shape of news to give you by this mail. The Prussians have been positively refused a treaty; and the Commissioner, Count EULENBERG, finds himself in rather an unpleasant predicament, hardly knowing what course to pursue. He is oscillating with his two ships of war between this port and Yedo, so as to give his men liberty on shore occasionally, as that cannot be done in the Imperial city. I understand that he hopes the arrival of the *Niagara*, with the Ambassadors, will alter in some degree the policy of the Japanese Government, as it will then be fully aware of the ability of Western nations to enforce their just demands. More will depend, however, we believe, on the turn things take at the Pei-ho; for, without a doubt, the Japanese will become insolent over a defeat of the Allied forces.

The latest advices from the seat of war are, that the Allies were before Peking; that they met with some considerable opposition on their way up, and were waiting for reinforcements of men, guns and ammunition before laying siege to the Imperial Capital. It was reported that the Emperor had fled. Commissioner PARKS, from Canton, and the correspondent of the London *Times*, that were captured under a flag of truce, are still in the hands of the Chinese. No harm has, as yet, been done them, as PARKS, in a letter to Lord ELGIN, says he is well cared for and in comfortable quarters. The Chinese have received notice that if they harm a hair of these prisoners heads Peking will be given to the flames.

Though the Japanese may be troublesome on diplomatic relations, no further fears are entertained for the safety of foreigners here—if they do not indiscreetly prowl about nights. As a community, however, we feel quite as secure as we would in Europe or America. Prince MITO, who I have said in a previous letter has been the great enemy to foreigners, and the instigator of the assassinations last Winter, is dead. It is reported that he died from poison, but being a man over 60 he probably died from natural causes. A small trade is going on in tea and silk—a slight improvement perhaps on your last dates from here. A large import trade in cotton goods and camlets has sprung up, however, on which foreigners are making very large profits—as they take in pay the dollar which cost the Japanese but 66 cents worth of their products. The United States steamer *Hartford* arrived here on the 25th from Nagasaki, and is to be followed by the *Saginaw* in a few days. The *Niagara* has not yet arrived, but we are looking for her every day. I-SHI-YA.

FROM MISSOURI.

Conservative Feeling in St. Louis and Missouri—Edward Bates in Lincoln's Cabinet—The Secession of South Carolina and its Effect upon the People—The Southwest Expedition and Gen. Frost's Duel.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.

During this season of sensations and alarms, when the blue-lights of the melodrama shed a livid and ghastly radiance upon the political stage, a veracious newsmonger will find any dish which he may prepare for the public palate from this place flat and spiritless, lacking as it must, the essential spice of secession or the rich aromatic flavor of treason. We are in good sooth a quiet, humdrum, Union-loving, law-abiding people here, who, suffering intensely in the sensitive pocket nerve from the madness which rules the hour and paralizes public credit, but who do not yet despair of the Constitution and the Confederacy, nor realize that the success of the Republicans has been the ruin of the Republic. Although a few ambitious youths have sported in the streets of St Louis the far-famed cockade of disunion, to the amused amazement of sober citizens, and the infinite delectation of a "rabble rout" of curious boys, yet the large majority of the people of Missouri are in favor of giving a fair trial to the President who has been fairly elected, before they permit the chivalric champions of Southern rights and wrongs to smash things generally.

This popular feeling has been strengthened and deepened by the announcedment that EDWARD BATES has been called to the Cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN. The ripe experience and eminent qualifications of this distinguished son of Missouri, together with his well-known conservatism and patriotism, give assurance, not only to the people of his own State, but to his old associates and friends throughout the South, that nothing aggressive or ultra will characterize the policy of the next Administration. Mr. BATES finds no inconsistency between his old position of a Southern Whig and his present decided Republicanism. He does not hesitate to declare his opinion, that the Union must be preserved, even though it be necessary to arm the strong hand of the Government to coerce recusant and seceding States back to their loyalty.

The action of South Carolina has effected no change in, nor, indeed, has it produced any apparent impression upon the sentiment of this community. The announcement of the newsboys of her "succession" was viewed as merely a laughable way of telling a foregone conclusion. The only question of serious import is what will be her action in regard to Fort Moultrie. Should her misguided citizens commit the long-talked of "overt act," then, indeed, will a fearful day of reckoning speedily await them; so long as they vent their spleen in wordy harangue and harmless ordinances they are safe, but should they by armed interference with the Federal authorities tarnish the lustre of our national flag, then let them expect the doom of traitors.

The Southwest expedition of the gallant citizen soldiery of St. Louis to repress the rumored incursions of MONTGOMERY, has resulted, since their return, in numerous quarrels among the valiant heroes of that bloodless campaign, to say nothing of its harvest of cramps, colds and catarrhs. Mars for a time ruled the heavens and rained chivalric influences down. It would seem that during their brief military experience of three weeks many of the privates fancied that their officers assumed the arrogance of martinets, and treated their men not as beloved fellow-citizens, companions of their toils, but as if, like Falstaff's ragged regiment, they were mere food for powder. Amicable adjustments and satisfactory apologies and explanations have been the order of the day among these chieftains since they have returned to the level of common mortality, with the notable exception of the Generalissimo of the expedition. Mr. E. B. SAYERS was a private in the Engineer Corps, and in a letter to the Missouri *Democrat*, was indiscreet enough to indulge in some comments upon the conduct of Gen. FROST towards the Brigade. The morning after the arrival of the soldiers home, Gen. FROST (who is not the mythical Jack Frost the *Courrier des Etat Unis* would have him) called upon Mr. SAYERS and demanded if he was the author of the letter in the *Democrat*. SAYERS admitted he was, when Gen. FROST administered a severe castigation with his horsewhip, an armed friend standing by to prevent any interruption. SAYERS made some ineffectual resistance at the time, and the next morning sent his assailant a challenge, which was duly accepted. The parties were promptly on the ground, with the usual retinue of seconds, witnesses and surgeons, and exchanged shots with dueling pistols in the most harmless manner possible. Gen. FROST's second then asked if SAYERS was satisfied. He demanded another shot. Then FROST's second communicated to the company that his principal had told him before coming on the ground that he would not fire at Mr. SAYERS, and that in fact he had not aimed at him, but at a tree some distance from him, where the effect of his ball could be seen. Mr. SAYERS, upon learning this, expressed himself satisfied, and mutual explanations and apologies passed between the parties, who returned to the city in an exceedingly amicable frame of mind. Although the duel was fought within three miles of the Court-house, and the whole details are matter of public notoriety, no attempt has been or will be made to vindicate the violated majesty of the law. E.

LAW COURTS AND POLICE.

Court Calendar....THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Unchanged.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Friday.

SENTENCES OF CRIMINALS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In this court yesterday, before Judge BALCOM, several prisoners, convicted during the term, were brought up for sentence.

SENTENCE OF MORRISETT FOR ARSON.

Come A. Morrisett, who had pleaded guilty of arson in the third degree, was first put to the bar. The Court remarked to the prisoner that when he had pleaded, the District Attorney had stated that his connection with the transaction for which his brother had been sentenced to State Prison, was not altogether clear. On account of this, and some other representations which had been made to the Court, a low sentence would be imposed, in the hope that when the prisoner returned to society, he might determine to reform, and gain an honest livelihood by his industry. The sentence was confinement in the penitentiary for six months.

THE SCHUMACKER MURDER—HOFFMAN SENTENCED.

Franz Hoffman, who had pleaded guilty to the murder of Mrs. Schumacher and her child, was next brought out. He was a German, and all communication with him was conducted through Mr. Kazinski. The Court remarked that it had no discretion in imposing a sentence for murder in the second degree, to which offence the prisoner had pleaded guilty. The statute was peremptory in affixing the penalty of imprisonment in the State Prison for life. This, therefore, was the sentence of the Court. The usual advice was given, to devote the hours of leisure to repentance and prayer to God for forgiveness.

FINLEY, THE WIFE-MURDERER, SENTENCED.

Daniel Finley, convicted of murder in the second degree, in killing his wife, was next brought out. He simply remarked that he was not guilty of the crime of which he had been convicted. The Court replied that the jury could not have brought in any less verdict than they had given. It was unsafe that such a person as the prisoner should go at large. He was, therefore, sentenced to the State Prison for life; the sentence being accompanied with the same advice as that given to the last prisoner sentenced.

KIMMELSTIEL SENTENCED—OPINION OF COURT ON THE POWER TO SUSPEND SENTENCES.

Samuel Kimmelstiel, convicted of receiving stolen goods, was next put to the bar. His counsel urged a light sentence. The Court remarked that it had received an affidavit setting forth the bad character of Mrs. Karples, one of the principal witnesses against the prisoner; but that it could not therefore render the sentence any less than previously determined upon. His Honor had been asked to suspend sentence in this, as well as in Morrisett's case. But he did not believe that any Criminal Court in the State had legal authority to suspend sentence upon a person convicted. In the Governor alone resided the pardoning power, and suspension of sentence was a *quasi* pardon. His Honor had understood that the Recorder had exercised the function of suspending sentence often, and he had asked that officer by what authority he did so. The Recorder had replied that he believed there was an old statute applying to his Court. But neither Judge Balcom, nor either of the Supreme Justices whom he had consulted had been able to find the statute. Some of the country Justices of the Peace had lately begun to adopt the fashion from their City brethren, and exercised a suspending power for which they had no legal warrant whatever. In the present case, if the Court had the power to suspend sentence, it would not exercise it; such a power, if it exists, should be used with the greatest discretion, and very rarely. The sentence of the Court was, that the prisoner be confined at hard labor in State Prison for two years. Upon hearing his sentence, Kimmelstiel broke into noisy demonstrations of grief, which continued till he was removed from the Court.

THE LEARY MURDER—SENTENCE OF SHAY.

Mortimer Shay, who having been tried and convicted of murder under the old law, had obtained from the Court of Appeals a new trial, on Tuesday last pleaded guilty of man-slaughter in the first degree. He was now brought up for sentence. His counsel offered several affidavits mitigating the character of the prisoner's offence. The Court however refused to change its mind, on the strength of *ex-parte* affidavits, and sentenced the prisoner to State Prison for life; the sentence being accompanied with the usual advice.

THE KAVENAGH MURDER—SCHACHT SENTENCED.

Frederick Schacht, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, for having taken the life of Michael Kavenagh, was next sentenced to State Prison for the term of three years and nine months; he Court remarking that it hoped the prisoner would take a warning from the present difficulty, when he came out from his confinement, to refrain from engaging in violent quarrels of any sort.

THE JEFFERDS CASE—MOTION FOR DISCHARGE DENIED.

Counsel for defence in the Jefferds' case next applied to the Court for discharge, or admission to bail of the prisoner, under the statute entitling a prisoner to a motion for discharge, when one term shall have passed after his indictment without having the cause brought on. The motion was opposed by the District-Attorney, on the ground that he wished to wait before bringing this case to trial, until there had been an adjudication on the murder law of last Winter. Counsel for prisoner replied that there was no need of delay on that ground, as the defendant had offered on a previous occasion, through his counsel, to stipulate to be hung if convicted. After much discussion on both sides, the motion was denied.

TICKET SWINDLER ARRAIGNED.

Isaiah Selover, indicted for ticket swindling, was next arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. The trial was set down for the first day of next term. This is a second offence. the prisoner having previously been convicted on an indictment for false pretences.

HABEAS CORPUS DISMISSED.

On a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Sheriff Kelly, and ordering him to produce the body of Louis Prager, the Sheriff appeared by counsel, and after some discussion, and the writ being found formally defective, the motion was dismissed without prejudice.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*. The next term will open on the first Monday in January.

Charge of Judge Smalley on the Slave-trade.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DEC. 26.

Before Judge Smalley.

A Grand Jury was summoned for this morning, and the following named gentlemen answered to their names and were sworn in:

EDWARD M. YOUNG, Foreman.

J. W. Burnham, Edwin Bergh, Edward M. Banks,
Jas. B. Breusing, Sam'l M. Dodge, Elias Dexter,
F. B. Elliott, M. W. Hamilton, H. V W Hyslop,
G. Lockwood, John N. Olcott, A. A. Peterson,
Chas. Partridge, Joel B. Post, Stephen Philbin,
Robt. W. Redman, S. H. St. John, Elnathan Thorn,
Sam'l F. Williams, R. F. Woodward, Wm. Wright,
Thomas S. Young.

Judge SMALLEY then proceeded to charge the Jury in relation to the various offences which might be brought to their attention—among other things he charged them at some length as to the various statutes against the Slave-trade, which he prefaced with the following remarks:

"You will probably be called upon to investigate alleged infractions of the laws for the suppression of the Slave-trade. It is not the duty nor the right of Courts or Jurors—to whom the Constitution and laws of our country have committed the administration of justice—to be blind or deaf to the generally-understood violation of any *important* law in the community around them. On the contrary, it is their imperative duty, if they have reason to believe, or even to suspect, that grave offences are committed against the laws, to make careful and thorough inquiries in relation thereto, and, if the fact is established, to present and punish the perpetrators.

If courts or jurors fail to do so, they in turn become offenders against the law, faithless, perjured guardians of the great trusts reposed in them, and deserving of the most condign punishment.

That the laws for the suppression of the Slave-trade have been often most grossly violated in this port, and in other places within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts in this District, is a fact too notorious to admit of dispute or question. That this unchristian and inhuman traffic has greatly increased within the last few years, and is still increasing, and that principally from vessels fitted in and cleared from this port, does not admit of a doubt.

Within the last three months more than three thousand miserable human beings have been taken by American cruisers from slave vessels sailing from the port of New York.

This fact is well understood throughout the United States and all Christendom.

It has at home and abroad, become a stigma and reproach upon this, the great commercial and maritime metropolis of the Western Continent, that his has been permitted. The laws against it are sufficiently plain, explicit and severe to put a speedy end to it, if vigorously and vigilantly enforced.

It will be a sad commentary upon the administrators of these laws, if, in future, they are not enforced.

The bold, defiant situation of this infamous, but growing traffic, it is believed is now well understood.

No honest man will lend it encouragement, but since it is known to exist, he will aid in putting it down, and bringing to punishment those engaged in it.

When any Government becomes so feeble, so indifferent, or so corrupt, that it will not enforce its vital laws—anarchy or revolution begins and *then* will soon be an end of all laws.

It must be expected that the degraded bad men who engage in, or aid and abet, this horrible trade (for none others do) will resort to any species of calcanery, fraud and falsehood to escape detection, cover up their infamy, and avoid punishment. Those who will in any way be privy to it, will resort to any crime, however atrocious, to conceal it. Such is human nature.

And a knowledge of it should be met by the most unyielding determination, vigilance, and vigor, of the officers of the law, to ascertain the truth, point out the criminals, and bring them to justice."

The Fowler Bond—Postponement of the Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DEC 26.

Before Justice Betts.

George Law et al. vs. *The United States.*—The plaintiffs' counsel moved this case, at the opening of Court this morning. The District-Attorney said that he had expected to try the case this morning, but must ask a postponement; that in view of the number of counsel opposed to him, he had written to the Government in relation to having associate counsel himself, and the gentleman to whom he had spoken to act with him could not attend till Friday; that a witness, moreover, for the Government was unable to be in Court this morning, and that he himself had a cold which made it difficult for him to talk much, and had a very important piece of business now pending for the Government involving some $870 000.

Judge BETTS said that there was no excuse offered which the Court could listen to, if the application was opposed, except the illness of the District-Attorney.

Mr. O'CONOR, for the defendants, said that he could not consent to the postponement, but he never could contend with much eagerness against a fair application for delay; that he could not go into the case on Friday as he had the first case at the Court of Appeals on Monday.

So after some further consultation the case was postponed for the term.

Trinity Church Property—Liability of Lessees for Assessments.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Rooney.

The Rector, &c., of Trinity Church vs. *Israel Cook.*—This action was brought to make the defendant liable, as lessee of the plaintiffs' property in Reade-street.

In April, 1832, the plaintiffs leased to one Schwartz, for 21 years, a lot of land on the northerly side of Reade-street, which was subsequently assigned to the defendant. In 1836, an ordinance was passed for the widening of the street, as will be remembered, and the property was assessed for $2,000. The defendant declined to pay the assessment, averring that the plaintiffs, as reversioners, had been awarded $1,750, as damages to the lot in consequence of the widening of the street; and that he had tendered to them the difference between the amount of the assessment and the amount so received as damages.

The plaintiffs, however, averred that by the terms of the lease the lessee was to pay all assessments, taxes and charges on the lot for the term of the lease, and that the defendant was therefore liable to pay the entire amount. The plaintiffs having paid the sum of the assessment, brought this action to recover it back. To the defendant's answer, in substance as above stated, a demurrer was interposed. The following is the opinion of the Court:

ROOSEVELT, J.—The question raised and argued in this case is whether or not the covenant in the lease above mentioned applies to and makes the lessee or his assigns liable to pay the said assessment of $2,000 for the widening of Reade street. The covenant is "that the lessee and his assigns shall and will bear, pay and discharge all such duties, taxes, assessments and payments of what nature or kind soever as shall, during the term, be imposed on or grow due or payable out of or by reason of the said demised premises, or any part or parcel thereof;" and the statement in the complaint (which is not denied) is that by said proceedings for widening Reade-street, taken while defendant was assignee of said lease and term, this assessment of $2,000 was imposed on and grew due and payable out of and for and by reason of the part of the demised premises not taken for said widening.

This statement brings the assessment clearly within the terms of the covenant, which runs with the land and binds the assignee; (Astor vs. Hoyt, 5 Wendell, 603; Astor vs. Miller, 2 Paige, 69; Kearney vs. Post, 1 Laud S. C. R., 105; Childs vs. Clark, 3 Barb. Cay. R., 52;) but defendant says the Commissioners did not assess him for any benefit to his interest in the premises, but they awarded to the plaintiffs, as reversioners, for damage to the premises $1,750, and assessed them for benefit in respect thereto $2,000; and he insists that these facts relieve the defendant from the obligation of the covenant.

The act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York into an act passed April 9, 1813, provides (sec. 178.) that in cases of opening or widening streets, &c., the Commissioners appointed for that purpose shall make an estimate and assessment of the damage (if any) over and above the benefit, or of the benefit (if any) over and above the damage, as the case may be, to the respective owners, lessees, and persons respectively entitled to, or interested in the lands required for the purpose of the improvement, and in making their report shall state and report the excess and surplus only of the damage over benefit, or of benefit over damage, as the case may be to such owners, lessees and persons respectively; and (sec. 181) that when part only of any lot or premises then under lease or other contract, shall be taken for the improvements, all contracts and engagements respecting the same shall, upon the confirmation of the report, cease and be discharged as to the part so taken, but remain valid as to the residue; and the rents or payments reserved or payable in respect of the same, shall be equitably apportioned.

Under this act, if now in force, it is conceded that the defendant would be liable to pay the excess of damage over benefit which would have been assessed and reported by the Commissioners against the plaintiffs, as owners of the premises subject to the lease.

By the act passed April 20th, 1839, to amend the act before mentioned, (Laws of 1839, page 182) it is provided (sec. 3) that it shall be the duty of such Commissioners to report fully and separately the amount of loss and damage, and of benefit and advantage to each and every owner, lessee and person entitled to or interested in any lands or premises required for the purpose of any such improvement, and so much of the act of 1813 as is inconsistent with the provision is (by sec. 13) repealed.

The defendant now insists that the amount which, by and under the proceedings in question, has been awarded and paid to the plaintiff, as stated in the answer, for damage, by reason of said proceedings, to their estate and interest in the premises described in said lease, should be deducted from the amount assessed upon such estate and interest, and the balance of said assessment only (or rather an equitable part of such balance) should be charged upon the defendant.

I can see no ground for sustaining this position. This case was made since 1839, and it is to be presumed with reference to this law passed in that year. It is conceded that the proceedings for widening Reade-street have been regular, and that the law authorizing and regulating such proceedings has been observed and executed. It follows that in that part of the demised premises taken for the improvement, there has been awarded and paid to defendant the value of his lease with interest thereon, and to plaintiffs the value of their estate, subject to said lease. In relation to the residue of the premises there has been assessed and reported the amount of benefit to the defendant as lessee (if any) and the plaintiffs as owners, subject to the lease, of such residue. And the rent to be paid by defendant to plaintiffs under the lease, subsequent to the improvement, has been or will be equitably apportioned. The part of the premises taken for the improvement must, I think, be regarded as entirely out of the case. That part has been by superior right (that of eminent domain) taken from both these parties, and both have been paid for their respective estates and interests therein. The lease, with all its covenants remains in full force as to the residue of the premises, and the amount of rent to be paid for such residue from the time of the improvement to the end of the term has been equitably adjusted, and this question now presented must be, in my opinion, decided in the same way as if this residue had been the whole premises originally demised. As I understand the case it is conceded that this assignment of $2,000 is imposed upon and payable by reason of said residue of the demised premises remaining subject to the lease, and it is not alleged that any sum has been paid or awarded to the plaintiffs as owners, or by reason or on account of said residue.

In my judgment the covenant in the lease applies to and includes this assessment, and makes the defendant liable therefor; and the statements of the answer are not sufficient to relieve him from such liability or to entitle him to any deduction from the amount claimed against him.

The plaintiffs must have judgment on the demurrer, with leave to defendant to amend his answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

G. M. Ogden for plaintiffs; James T. Brady for defendant.

Another Trade-mark Case—"Live, and Let Live."

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Erastus Genin vs. *George W. Chadsey* and *Myron A. Decker.*—The plaintiff moved for a preliminary injunction order to restrain the defendants from the further use of the name—"Live, and Let Live," upon their signs at the entrance of their oyster and dining saloon, No. 212 Broadway.

The complaint alleged that the plaintiff was the proprietor of an oyster and dining saloon at No. 214 Broadway. That for fourteen years and upwards his saloon had been known as the "Live, and Let Live." That such name had been kept up in large letters upon two signs at the street entrance, and had also been uniformly printed on his bills of fare. That his saloon was generally and extensively known by the public by such name. That the saloon of the defendants was next door to the plaintiff's. That on the 6th day of December, 1860 the defendants painted upon their signs, resembling plaintiff's signs in shape, and which rested upon either side of their Broadway entrance, the same name, "Live and Let Live," in style and appearance like such name as it appeared upon the signs of the plaintiff. The defendants had also put the same name upon their sign at the entrance upon Fulton-street.

The plaintiff charged that by original appropriation he had acquired the exclusive right to the use of such name, and that the defendants had taken such name for the sole purpose of misleading the public and to induce the belief that their saloon was the original "Live and Let Live." That a continued use of such name would, of necessity, damage the plaintiff by a loss of customers and otherwise. The defendants claimed that "Live and Let Live" was a motto, and implied an economical standard of prices, and that they had an equal right to its use upon their signs for that purpose, and that three other oyster saloons were using the same motto in this City. Decision reserved.

For plaintiff, E. W. Dodge; for defendants, James W. Culver.

Appointment of a Receiver.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Moses Meyer vs. *John H. Livermore et al.*—This case was stated in full in the TIMES of the 24th inst. It will be remembered that the action came before the Court upon a motion for an injunction and Receiver, and was adjourned to give the defendant an opportunity to answer new matter set up in the papers of the plaintiff.

The case now came up pursuant to such adjournment, and after further hearing of counsel, the Court said that it was apparent that there were difficulties existing between the parties to the partnership, the merits of which it was unnecessary for him to consider; but, the difficulties existing, it was proper that a Receiver should be appointed. The Court accordingly ordered that a Receiver be appointed.

Surrogate's Court.

Will of Burtis Skidmore.—This will, which was stated in the TIMES a few days since—at which time it was offered for probate and contested—was now admitted. It will be remembered that the will gave the daughter of the testator but $100, on account of her having married the Secretary of a Foreign Legation without consent.

Business in the Circuit Court.

DISPOSITION OF CAUSES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

CIRCUIT, PART FIRST, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1860.

	Trials.	Inquests	Complaints dismissed.
January	8	37	16
March	28	33	7
April	14	24	3
May	29	24	7
June	45	23	4
October	5	21	2
November	61	—	—
Totals	181	162	45
Grand total			388

Part First engaged during the year in Oyer and Terminer as follows: From Jan 23 through February Term; from April 10 through April Term; from Oct. 10 through October Term; engaged the whole of December Term. THEODORE M. SQUIERS, Clerk.

CAUSES TRIED DURING THE YEAR 1860, IN PART SECOND SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.

	Causes.		Causes.
January	47	June	49
February	68	September	87
March	71	October	101
April	70	November	73
May	64	December	76
Total			702

H. P. RANDOLPH, Clerk.

Court of Special Sessions.

At this Court yesterday, Justices KELLY, WELSH and BROWNELL disposed of the Calendar as follows: Of eighteen persons charged with assault and battery, eight persons were discharged; two by non-appearance of witnesses, two by request of complainant, two by suspension of sentence, and two by acquittal; three were fined, three imprisoned, and four were allowed postponement. Of thirty-one persons charged with petty larceny, twenty were discharged; one by request of complainant, three by suspension of sentence, and seven by acquittal; nine were remanded and eleven were imprisoned. One person charged with keeping a disorderly house was acquitted; one charged with embezzlement was imprisoned, as was also one charged with riotous conduct.

THE YOUNG MAN THAT STOLE THE BIBLE.

Charles P. Johnson, who pleaded guilty a few days ago to stealing a Bible from the pocket of a gentleman, was remanded at that time for the purpose of allowing Mr. Beal to investigate the young man's antecedents. A favorable report being now made, judgment was suspended. It appears that the Bible was done up in a parcel, and that when it was taken by the prisoner he did not know what the packet contained. The young man's plea in excuse was intoxication.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

HOGEBOOM J.—*Matter of Mary Glynn.*—*Habeas corpus* allowed.

Matter of Opening of Chambers-street.—Order for payment of moneys to Laurent Colgate granted.

Will of Charles F. Harvey.—See memoranda.

Matter of Wm. W. Green, Receiver.—Order requiring surrender of property of New-York Marble Company at a future day.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Matter of the Application of the Mayor, &c., relative to the Widening of Reade street.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

Police Reports.

A FRACAS AMONG DRUNKEN PATRIOTS.

On Christmas night a number of Irishmen met at the drinking-saloon No. 12 Washington-street, and

engaged in a dispute as to whether the natives of County Connaught were better men than those whose fortune it was to have been born in County Kerry. The company had all been drinking freely, and were filled with an energy which could not find vent in words, consequently it sought relief in the operation of the knock-down argument. The result was that James Alleman had his head smashed with an iron wrench, and it is thought that he cannot survive the injury. Another of the disputants, Edward Rearyman, had a slice taken from his scalp with a sabre, while several others were severely injured. Capt. Silvey and a force of policemen were promptly on hand to stop the disturbance, and Francis Donlevy, Wm. Mitchell, Daniel Connor and James Cuity were arrested. The prisoners were yesterday locked up in the Tombs pending an examination.

A WELL-TIMED VISIT.

Miss Mary E. Ford, keeper of a store for the sale of hair jewelry, on the second floor of No. 603 Broadway, happening on Tuesday evening to be in the vicinity of her place of business, which had been closed all day, took a fancy to call there, for purpose of seeing that everything was safe. She was at the time in company of Mr. James McCall, who stood at the street door while the lady made the inspection of the store. On entering the place Miss Ford's attention was attracted to two men, who were rummaging the show-case, and at sight of her they dashed down stairs to the street. Mr. McCall gave an alarm, which resulted in the arrest of one of the rogues named Henry Howland, but his confederate escaped. The burglars had gained admission to the store by means of false keys, and the one who got away took with him brooches, vest guards, &c., valued in the aggregate at $115. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the prisoner for trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

THEFT OF DRESS GOODS.

A youth named John Williams, was yesterday committed to prison by Justice KELLY, for taking a piece of beaver cloth valued at $33, from a pile of dress goods exhibited in front of the store of Julius Levy, No. 99 William-street. The property was recovered. Williams is said to be an old offender, and the officers who arrested him found burglars' implements in his possession.... John Jones, a laborer, was also arrested and imprisoned, charged with having filched a piece of cloth, valued at $75 from Benjamin Marks, dealer in cloths, &c., at No. 107 William-street. He was caught while carrying the cloth away.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

On Monday night a young man named Henry Wilson palmed a counterfeit three dollar bill, on the Market Bank, this City, upon Henry McCabe, at No. 391 Third-avenue, in payment for some creature comforts. When the worthlessness of the bill became known, Wilson was pursued and arrested, and it transpired that he had attempted to swindle the proprietors of several stores in the neighborhood with similar counterfeits, which had been refused. He was held by Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer.

BURGLARY AT AN OYSTER SALOON.

Officer Danscourt, of the Seventeenth Ward, early yesterday morning, found that the oyster saloon, kept by Adam Stork, No. 197 Avenue A, had been broken open. Going inside, he saw a young man, known as George Abrams *alias* Caleb Gunion, rifling the money drawer, and arrested him. Justice STEERS committed the prisoner for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 26

$10,000 U.S. 6s, '74, Cou 90	200 Erie Railroad...... 34
2,000 California St 7s. 88½	500 do 33½
1,000 Missouri St 6s. 69	100 do s10 33½
8,000 do 69⅛	350 do s10 33
1,000 Brkly'nCtyW.L.100½	75 Hudson Riv. R..... 44
1,000 N.Y. Cen Bs.'76.101½	100 Mich. Cen R 48
2,000 M. C. 8 ₩ c. 1st M. S. Fd Ct. Bs 95	10 do 48¼
2,000 I. C. & Mil. L. G B. 15	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R.. 50
2,000 Han. & St J. R B. 58	50 do b20 50½
2,000 Mich S. S. F. Bs. 70¼	200 M.S.&N.I.Gt'dSt'k. 31½
7 Bank of America..105½	50 Panama R s30.116
10 Am. Ex Bank 91	38 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 66
20 Merchants' Bank... 98	350 do s10 65
5 Bk. of Republic....106	200 do 65½
5 Bk. of Commerce.. 96	12 do 65
15 Pac. Mail St. Co... 82	18 Clev., Col & Cin. R. 93
20 do 81½	50 Gal. & Chic. R opg. 64
50 N. Y. Cen. R....s10 74¾	50 do ....opg. 64¼
424 do 75	400 Clev. & Toledo R... 28
100 do 74½	400 do 28¼
100 do s10 74½	100 do s5 28¼
50 do 2d 75	10 Chic. B'rl. & Q. R. 63
85 Mill. & Miss. R..... 9	75 N. J. Central R....110
	10 N. J. Railroad.....124½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou 85	400 Erie Railroad...... 34½
12,000 Missouri St. 6s... 69	100 do 34¼
5,000 Virginia St. 6s.. 78	50 do s10 33⅞
2,000 Kentucky St. 6s 100	200 Harlem Railroad.. 11¼
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90.. 77	10 Mich. Cen. R. 48½
2,000 B. C. Wat. Loan.100½	75 M.S.&N.I Gt'dSt'k. 31
2,000 Del. L. & W. 1 m. 38	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 66
1,000 C.& N. W. 1st M. 38	50 do 66½
50 Hudson Riv. R..... 43	250 do s10 66
50 do b30 43	250 Gal. & Ch R..p&c 61½
15 Am Ex. Bank...... 91½	200 Clev. & Toledo R.. 28¾
65 Pac. Mail Stm Co. 82	100 do 28½
200 N. Y. Cen. R....s30 74	100 do s15 28½
100 do 74½	300 do s3 28½
300 do 74⅝	10 Chic. Bu'l & Q R. 63
7 do 75	50 Mil. & Miss. R 9
50 do 74⅞	50 Buf. & S. L. R b30.109
50 do s10 74½	

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26—P. M.

The Treasury Department offers to issue any part of $5,000,000 Treasury Bills, in denominations of $50 to $1,000, having one year to run, *to applicants bidding the lowest rate, or rates of interest*, the act of Congress fixing no limit as to the rate for one year. The awards are to be made at the Treasury Office in Washington, on Friday next, at 12 o'clock. The bids should leave here on Thursday afternoon (to-morrow) to be in season. The proceeds of this negotiation will be applied mainly to the January interest on the Funded Debt of the Government, and to the redemption of the principal and interest of the Treasury Bills bearing 6 ₩ cent. interest, issued near the close of last year, and falling due from 28th December to 7th January, in all about $2,000,000 yet unredeemed. The bidders in the present case will be allowed five days in which to deposit the money for the Treasury Bills which may be awarded to them. We repeat that they are left free to fix the rate of interest at which they are willing to lend the money to the Government; the Bills being at all times receivable for Customs and other dues to the Government. No default has occurred on any of the previous issues of the Department, and none will occur, so far as our present information enables us to state the circumstances and prospects of the Department as a borrower. A different impression or suspicion may have gone out from the unfortunate sectional agitation of the country, but by no authority or opinion of the kind from the Executive officers of the Government. Several prominent Brokers here and at Washington defaulted on part of their bids for the Funded Loan awarded on the 22d October, and extended for their accommodation to the 22d December, on the pretext that the Federal Government is dissolved by the action of South Carolina, but other houses, who were equally caught by the depreciation of the Loan, after they had contracted to take it, (this making a *loss*, for the moment, instead of a *profit*.) have utterly refused to assume any such ground, holding it untenable so far as their own credit and obligations as bidders are concerned, and have paid up in full. And so far as the pretext of the dissolution of the Government is involved, they are right.

The Department of the Interior has advertised the missing Bonds taken by one of its own Clerks from the Indian Trust Fund, warning the public against purchasing the Bonds answering to the following numbers, and also against the coupons attached to the same, payable *after* January next. As this last clause will afford six months' time for the settlement of the affair, the State authorities of Tennessee, Missouri and North Carolina will not be called upon to pass upon the present warning, if not previously withdrawn, before 1st July next. And then, acting on the precedent of the Federal Government itself, they will, no doubt, pay *all* coupons, as presented by honest, *bona fide* holders, the same being made payable to bearer, and thus, in the language of a late Secretary of the Treasury, acquiring all the currency of a bank-note. In regard to the Bonds themselves, there is also precedent against the reclamation of the principal, where they are found in the hands of a third party, who paid full value, in good faith, for the same, and in ignorance of the loss by robbery or breach of trust, as the case may be. Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, while Secretary of the Treasury, wrote as follows to Messrs. PHILIP SPEYER & Co., Bankers in the English and Continental trade, in reply to an application to stop the payment, or reimbursement by purchase, of two of the Coupon Bonds of the Government, which had been lost or stolen from a correspondent in Germany, who has not to this day recovered his property:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 7, 1854.

* * In reply to your inquiry respecting coupon certificates Nos. 1,058 and 1,129 of the same loan, (1848) I have to state that they have not been sent here for redemption. Being payable to bearer, *any person who may have purchased them in good faith, and for a full consideration, is legally entitled to them*, as suggested in my letter of March 9 last. This Department has no power to issue any new certificates in favor of any former holder, or to pay the amount of these unless produced; as either course would increase the debt of the United States to that amount, which can only be done by the express authority of law."

The following is the list of numbers of the Bonds, as advertised by the Interior Department:

Tennessee Six per cent. Bonds for 1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

210	1,278	3,469	4,210	5,195	5,376	5,418	5,518
352	1,368	3,470	4,211	5,326	5,377	5,419	5,519
356	1,444	3,741	4,212	5,359	5,378	5,421	5,520
362	2,110	3,472	4,213	5,360	5,379	5,426	5,521
413	2,133	3,758	4,214	5,361	5,380	5,427	5,522
414	2,581	3,894	4,431	5,363	5,381	5,430	5,703
415	2,605	3,941	4,458	[illegible]	5,385	5,434	5,704
419	2,655	3,942	4,527	5,364	5,386	5,436	5,705
476	2,891	3,943	4,529	5,365	5,387	5,437	5,706
477	2,892	3,944	4,550	5,366	5,388	5,438	5,707
491	2,938	3,945	4,566	5,367	5,389	5,439	5,708
498	3,018	3,946	4,569	5,368	5,390	5,440	5,709
723	3,066	3,985	4,570	5,370	5,391	5,441	5,710
828	3,121	4,199	4,571	5,371	5,392	5,442	5,712
829	3,464	4,200	4,749	5,372	5,393	5,443	5,713
830	3,465	4,207	4,751	5,373	5,415	5,444	5,754
834	3,466	4,208	4,881	5,374	5,416	5,445	5,839
1,001	3,467	4,209	5,656	5,375	5,417	5,452	—

Six Per Cent. State of Missouri. St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

1,808	1,819	1,830	1,876	1,887	1,985	2,006	2,017	2,039
1,809	1,820	1,831	1,877	1,888	1,996	2,007	2,018	2,040
1,810	1,821	1,832	1,878	1,889	1,997	2,008	2,029	2,041
1,811	1,822	1,868	1,879	1,890	1,998	2,009	2,030	2,042
1,812	1,823	1,869	1,880	1,891	1,999	2,010	2,031	2,043
1,813	1,824	1,870	1,881	1,892	2,000	2,011	2,032	2,044
1,814	1,825	1,871	1,882	1,990	2,001	2,012	2,033	2,045
1,815	1,826	1,872	1,883	1,991	2,002	2,013	2,034	2,046
1,816	1,827	1,873	1,884	1,992	2,003	2,014	2,035	2,047
1,817	1,828	1,874	1,885	1,993	2,004	2,015	2,036	2,048
1,818	1,829	1,875	1,886	1,994	2,005	2,016	2,038	—

Six Per Cent. Stock State of Missouri—North Missouri Railroad State Bonds, for $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

2,710	2,717	2,724	2,731	2,765	2,771	2,777	2,783
2,711	2,718	2,725	2,732	2,766	2,772	2,778	2,784
2,712	2,719	2,726	2,733	2,767	2,773	2,779	2,785
2,713	2,720	2,727	2,734	2,768	2,774	2,780	2,786
2,714	2,721	2,728	2,763	2,769	2,775	2,781	2,787
2,715	2,722	2,729	2,764	2,770	2,776	2,782	—
2,716	2,723	2,730	—				

State of Missouri, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Bonds. Six Per Cent., for $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

1,611	1,623	1,635	1,646	1,822	1,833	1,844	1,855
1,612	1,624	1,636	1,647	1,823	1,834	1,845	1,856
1,613	1,625	1,637	1,648	1,824	1,835	1,846	1,857
1,614	1,626	1,638	1,649	1,825	1,836	1,847	1,858
1,615	1,627	1,639	1,650	1,826	1,837	1,848	1,859
1,616	1,628	1,640	1,816	1,827	1,838	1,849	1,860
1,617	1,629	1,641	1,817	1,828	1,839	1,850	1,861
1,618	1,630	1,642	1,818	1,829	1,840	1,851	1,862
1,619	1,631	1,643	1,819	1,830	1,841	1,852	1,863
1,620	1,632	1,644	1,820	1,831	1,842	1,853	1,864
1,621	1,633	1,645	1,821	1,832	1,843	1,854	1,865
1,622	1,634						

State of Missouri Six Per Cent. North Missouri Railroad State Bonds, for $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

1,638	1,648	1,705	2,459	2,512	2,915	2,936	2,946
1,639	1,649	1,706	2,460	2,513	2,916	2,937	2,947
1,640	1,650	1,707	2,461	2,514	2,917	2,938	2,948
1,641	1,651	2,452	2,462	2,515	2,918	2,939	2,949
1,642	1,652	2,453	2,463	2,516	2,919	2,940	2,950
1,643	1,653	2,454	2,464	2,910	2,920	2,941	2,951
1,644	1,654	2,455	2,465	2,911	2,921	2,942	2,952
1,645	1,655	2,456	2,466	2,912	2,922	2,943	2,953
1,646	1,656	2,457	2,467	2,913	2,923	2,944	2,954
1,647	1,657	2,458	2,468	2,914	2,924	2,945	—

Missouri Six Per Cent. Pacific Railroad Bonds for $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

4,876	4,580	5,231	5,238	5,244	5,251	5,257	5,306
4,888	5,195	5,232	5,239	5,246	5,252	5,258	5,307
4,889	5,196	5,233	5,240	5,247	5,253	5,259	5,308
4,890	5,197	5,234	5,241	5,248	5,254	5,260	5,309
4,997	5,198	5,235	5,242	5,249	5,255	5,260	5,310
4,998	5,199	5,236	5,243	5,250	5,256	5,272	—
4,999	5,200	5,237	—				

North Carolina Six Per Cent. Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

6	236	423	491	560	647	807	849
7	237	425	492	562	648	811	850
8	238	426	493	599	649	812	851
9	239	427	494	600	650	813	852
10	296	429	495	601	651	814	853
11	297	430	496	602	652	815	854
13	300	431	497	603	731	816	855
15	301	433	498	604	732	817	856
16	302	436	510	605	733	818	857
17	303	437	511	606	734	819	858
18	316	439	512	607	735	820	860
19	317	440	513	608	736	821	861
20	318	442	514	609	758	822	862
21	326	455	515	610	759	823	863
22	327	457	516	611	760	824	864
23	328	458	517	612	761	825	865
28	329	470	518	613	762	826	866
32	330	472	529	614	763	827	867
33	331	473	530	615	764	828	868
35	332	474	531	616	790	829	869
60	333	475	532	617	791	830	870
62	334	476	533	618	792	831	871
94	335	477	534	619	793	832	872
95	336	478	535	621	794	833	873
96	337	479	536	622	795	834	874
97	338	480	537	623	796	835	875
98	339	481	538	624	797	836	876
99	340	482	539	625	798	837	877
100	341	483	540	626	799	838	878
101	342	484	541	627	800	839	879
102	343	485	542	628	801	840	880
103	346	486	543	641	802	843	881
104	347	487	544	642	803	844	882
166	348	488	545	643	804	845	883
203	349	489	546	644	805	846	884
234	421	490	547	645	806	847	885
235	422	..	548	646	808	848	926

And also 61,000 of 6 ₩ cent. bonds of the State of North Carolina, interest payable in April and October, which were also abstracted from the Department, the numbers of which will be given to the public as soon as a list of the same can be prepared.

It is suggested, to-day, that the present warning is published rather with a view to ascertain and arrest the course of their use or negotiation by RUSSELL, MAJORS & CO., than from any expectation that the Government will be able to reclaim or hold the Bonds as against third or innocent holders. At the same time, it is proper to say, that the common law is construed by most legal gentleman to cover this case in favor of the Government, if an out and out *robbery*, and not a mere breach of trust of conversion by a clerk or agent having the property in custody, is established. Judge DAVIES, of the Supreme Court of this State has given the following decision in the opposite direction, though the case is not in all respects similar:

Finnegan vs. Lee and others.—This case grew out of certain transactions connected with the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The plaintiff deposited with that institution certain railroad bonds, as collateral security for loans made, but before the bonds became due, the Trust Company used the bonds, and a portion of them passed into the hands of LEE, who claims that he took them without notice. The opinion of the Justice gives all the facts necessary to be understood in the case.

DAVIES, J.—It is clear to my mind, on examination of the pleadings in this case, that the injunction cannot stand. * * * * * * * *

I had always supposed that since the decision of the Court of Errors of this State, in the case of Delafield *vs.* The State of Illinois, it was the well-settled law of this State that such securities being negotiable they were rendered valid in the hands of a *bona fide* holder. In that case BRONSON, Justice, in delivering the opinion of the Court, which was nearly unanimously concurred in, says: "The bonds are negotiable instruments, the title to which will pass by their delivery, and, although void in the hands of the appellant, they will be valid securities in the hands of a *bona fide* holder." (2 Hill Rep., p. 177.) The same principle has been reaffirmed by the Court of Appeals in this State, at the March Term, 1859, in the case of The Bank of Rome *vs.* The Village of Rome. (19 New-York Rep., p. 20.) The Court, in giving its opinion, refers to the case of Delafield *vs.* The State of Illinois, with approbation, as settling the rule of law. It must, therefore, be regarded as the law of this State.

The same rule has been laid down in the New-Jersey Court of Appeals in the case of the Morris Canal and Banking Company *vs.* Fisher. (3 Am. Law Register, p. 423.) The books are full of cases holding a similar doctrine, and certainly in this State there can be no controversy that such is the law.

The motion to dissolve the injunction as to the defendant Lee, is granted with costs, and the understanding given on issuing the injunction is ordered to be delivered to him for prosecution that he may recover such damages as he has sustained by the issuing of the injunction.

Respecting the interest or complicity of the Bank of the Republic in this City with the negotiations between RUSSELL, MAJORS & Co. and the Government or its clerk, BAILEY, at Washington, the Cashier has addressed the following note to the New-York Press:

The statement in some of the newspapers that this Bank held the bonds abstracted from a department of the Government at Washington, has no foundation whatever in truth. The bonds are not now, and *never have been*, in the possession of this Bank, so far as the knowledge of any of its officers extends. Neither RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL, nor any member of the firm, owe one dollar to the Bank, nor do we, *directly* or *indirectly*, hold a solitary acceptance of J. B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Dec. 26, 1860.

The market for Money is rendered still easier than on the last improved report of Monday, by the receipt of $1,800,000 in Gold by the *Fulton* from Europe, and the *Ariel* from California, which arrived yesterday and delivered to-day. We learn of some very prime short acceptances at 9@10 ₩ cent., and quote double-name choice bills, 90 days to 6 months, 10@12 ₩ cent. Money at call is in free supply at 6@7 ₩ cent., and not much doing in this way with the Stock Brokers, owing to the holiday dullness of the Stock Exchange. The next packet for Europe sails on Saturday. The rates of Exchange, in anticipation of this mail, are scarcely discussed yet, though the disposition seems to be rather in the direction of firmness. We quote Bank and Bankers on London 104@105 ₩ cent.

This has been one of the very dullest days of the season in the Stock market. The speculation of the Street appeared, at one time early in the day, to have died out with the Christmas recess, prices varying but slightly from the last sale of Monday, and the amount of business done unusually light. At the afternoon Board, there was rather more disposition to operate, and some of the *Short* sellers offered lower contracts in New-York Central and other roads, 15@30 days ahead. The cash sales were about the same on the Share list as at the early session, and State Securities in continued fair demand at an advance on Monday's closing bids. The advertised Bonds of Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina are not, for the present, a good delivery between the Brokers, because of the public warning, and this circumstance tends, of course, to make the unexceptional numbers scarce on the Street. The hope is indulged that the Government will soon be able to so far settle the affair, with the War Department and RUSSELL & Co., (both being implicated, if not in the abstraction of the Bonds from the Indian Trust, at least in the evidences of debt substituted,) as to enable the public to deal in all these Securities, without reference to the numbers. The indirect agency of the officials of the Government, it is generally believed, will seriously prejudice, if not defeat, any legal attempt which may be made by the United States to recover the Bonds where they have been passed to third parties, *bona fide*, and for full consideration. At the close of business, the general market was firm, after the foreign telegraphic dispatch from the *Canada*, the following being the latest in the speculative Shares:

Central	79	Illinois Central	67½
Erie	35	Missouris	69
Galena	64½	Tennessees	77
Toledo	28½		

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	Receipts. Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	Exports for past week. To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61..	107,000	1,568,000	75,000	28,000	12,000
1859-60..	180,000	1,944,000	69,000	15,000	5,000
1858-9...	140,000	1,633,000	43,000	19,000	26,000
1857-8...	117,000	949,000	18,000	22,000	17,000
1856-7...	134,000	1,338,000	45,000	11,000	22,000
1855-6...	137,000	1,389,000	32,000	12,000	11,000

EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1.

	To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61......	598,000	155,000	87,000	839,000	639,000
1859-60......	731,000	178,000	82,000	991,000	884,000
1858-9......	478,000	228,000	113,000	819,000	790,000
1857-8......	301,000	102,000	77,000	480,000	477,000
1856-7......	282,000	127,000	87,000	496,000	650,000
1855-6......	447,000	168,000	119,000	734,000	584,000

The Circular of Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS, of this week, remarks:

"The falling off in receipts has become the chief point of interest in the crop question, and by telegraph already exceeds 500,000 bales. The present rate of deliveries cannot be regarded as a criterion to the extent of the crop; for the receipts of the past month would indicate a result of less than three million bales if compared with the same month in former years. But it shews how seriously the movement of the crop has been interrupted by low prices and political agitation, and while either of these causes continue to operate, it is impossible to foresee the ultimate result on the crop. All estimates for the present have, therefore, been abandoned. The advance in prices this week will, if supported, probably draw Cotton more freely to the ports; but, whatever the solution of the political difficulty, it is feared that the movement of much Cotton will be retarded until planters are fully occupied in preparing for another crop, and thus practically reduce the extent of the present one.

The firmness shown at Liverpool under the dull advices from this side, have created general surprise and imparted a buoyant feeling to all our markets. The arrival of Specie from England without an advance in the Bank rate there has produced a good effect financially. Sterling Exchange has improved at the South, and time drafts on New-York have again become negotiable. These causes, together with the large deficiency in receipts, have stimulated business and caused buyers to act with confidence, resulting in an advance of ½c. to ¾c. at the Gulf markets. The future course of prices is mainly dependent upon Liverpool and the issue of our political question, of which there is little prospect of an amicable settlement at present."

The State of Indiana has deposited the money with WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. to pay the interest on her debt due 1st January next.

The Illinois Central earned as follows for the third week week in December, the gain being on the deliveries at Cairo:

1860	$54,054 55
1859	48,371 95
Increase	$5,682 58

The following are THOMPSON & BROTHERS' closing quotations for Currency and Exchange to-day:

	Discount.
New-York, New-England and E. Jersey...	⅛@—⅜
West Jersey and Philadelphia	1½@ 2½
Baltimore, int. Penn. and Maryland	2 @ 3
Ohio and Indiana	1½@ 2
South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama	8 @10
North Carolina and Virginia	7 @ 8
Tennessee	8 @—
Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa	10 @11
Free Indiana	5 @—
Louisiana	1½@ 2
Mobile	3 @ 4
Canada and Michigan	1½@ 2
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1½@
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	2 @
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛@—
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	10½@—
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	10 @—
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	2½@—
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1½@—
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	1½@—

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 59 pkgs. Ashes, 5,157 bbls. Flour, 838 bushels Barley, 3,665 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Malt, 1,578 pkgs. Provisions, and 55 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $4 75 for Pots, and $4 87½@$5 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is inquired for, including Middling Upland at 11c.; do. Gulfs at 11¼c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair demand prevails, to-day, for low and medium brands of State and Western Flour at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 13,850 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 15; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 25@$5 45; superfine Western at $5@$5 15; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 30@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 30@$5 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 60 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 15
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 30	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in request, at rising prices. Sales since our last, of 2,400 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$5 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c. and $5 55@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is salable and buoyant, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 45@$7 ₩ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 25@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal attracts more attention, at $3 12½@$3 15 for Jersey and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request, and prices have advanced a shade. We have heard of sales of 76,000 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; White Western at $1 38@$1 40, Red do, at $1 32@$1 33; Amber and Wisconsin, on private terms; Milwaukee Club, part $1 25; Northwestern Club at $1 20@$1 21; and No 1 Chicago Spring, part choice, at $1 20 ₩ bush. Corn has been in moderate demand at higher rates. Sales 41,000 bushels at 68c.@70c for mixed Western in store and afloat, ₩ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 70c. ₩ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are in request, including Canada at 37c.@37½c.; Western at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38c. ₩ bushel.

HOPS—New continue quiet, at from 25c.@32c ₩ lb.

HAY—Sales of 450 bales have been made at 80c.@85c. ₩ 100 lbs.

METALS—Have been very dull to-day, at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, sales having been confined to small lots, at $15 87½@$16 for New Mess; $15 37½@$15 50 for Old Mess; $11 75@$12 for New Prime; $10 25@$10 50 for Old Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales, 750 bbls. Nothing really new in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard continues in request at uniform rates. Sales, 275 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is very quiet. The reported sales do not exceed 80 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess. $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl; Prime Mess, $15@$17 ₩ tc. Beef Hams $11 50@$14 ₩ bbl. Butter continues quiet, at 15c.@20c for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is inactive at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 125 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The sales since our last have been light, comprising about 250 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 5c @5¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 470 bbls., at 18¾c.@18⅞c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been reported, to-day, at, however, somewhat lower rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 9d.@10d.; Corn, 8½d.@9½d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@11-32d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s. ₩ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12½d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 463 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, at $20; a Tern. schooner, from Savannah to Aspinwall, Timber, $14; a bark, 330 tons, to Havana, $1,700; a schooner, 250 tons, same voyage, $1,100; a brig, 190 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar 39c., Melado 30c., and Molasses $3, on deck; a schooner, 292 tons, and a brig, 300 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $4 50.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Dec 26, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PURDY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 281 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The market is without material change in prices, the demand being chiefly from the home trade, which will continue till after New-Year's, when we may look for a dull market. Eastern buyers are scarce and buy light. A small business is doing for English account. Any increased firmness or improvement in prices now depends on the English demand. Should affairs politically and financially become settled, we may look for an active export to that market.

Orange County, pails, fine, ₩ lb	22	@	25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	14	@	17
Fine State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	15	@	17
Welsh tubs, fine State	16	@	18
Welsh tubs, fair State	14	@	—
Western Reserve, fine	14	@	16
Western Reserve, fair	10	@	12
Ohio, common to good	10	@	12
Illinois and Indiana	11	@	13
Canada	12	@	15
Store-Packed, ₩ lb	10	@	13

CHEESE

Holds its own better than most any other article of produce. The only concessions in price are made for check on delivery.

Fine State, ₩ lb	10½	@	11
Fair State, ₩ lb	7	@	9
Ohio, fine, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Ohio, fair, ₩ lb	6	@	8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Pineapple, ₩ lb	14	@	15
English Dairy, Ohio, ₩ lb	10	@	11

EGGS

Are abundant and lower.

Lime Eggs, ₩ dozen	17	@	18
State, Jersey and Long Island, ₩ dozen	20	@	22
Ohio, ₩ dozen	20	@	—

BEANS

Are scarce and in good demand for prime qualities of new.

DRIED FRUITS

Are inactive, and nothing doing worthy of note.

Dried Apples, State, ₩ lb	4	@	—
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₩ lb	2	@	3
Dried Peaches, Virginia, peeled, ₩ lb	8	@	13
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ₩ lb	8	@	13
Peaches, unpeeled	4	@	—
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ₩ lb	8	@	9
Dried Raspberries, ₩ lb	—	@	16
Dried Plums, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₩ lb	—	@	16

GREEN FRUITS.

Apples continue very dull at $135 to $140 ₩ 100 bbls. for mixed lots of Western.

Apples, Fall Pippins, prime, ₩ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Twenty-ounce, ₩ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Gilliflowers, ₩ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Newtown Pippins, ₩ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Apples, Greenings, ₩ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Apples, Russetts, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Apples, Talmon Sweets, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	—
Apples, Baldwins, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	—
Apples, Common, ₩ bbl	75	@	1 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₩ bbl	9 00	@	11 50
Cranberries, Eastern	9 00	@	10 00
Cranberries, Western	6 00	@	9 00

POULTRY AND GAME

Have flooded the market, and prices have not improved.

Fowls, dressed, Northern and Western, ₩ lb	6	@	9
Turkeys, dressed, Northern and Western, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Geese, dressed, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Ducks, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Partridges, ₩ pair	50	@	75
Grouse, ₩ pair	50	@	—
Quail ₩ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Wild Pigeons, ₩ dozen	1 25	@	—
Venison, saddle	8	@	10
Venison, carcase	6	@	8

DRESSED HOGS

Are plenty at previous figures.

Dressed Hogs, Corn-fed, heavy, ₩ lb	6¾	@	7
Dressed Hogs, light, ₩ lb	7	@	7¼

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

There is further advance in Mercers and Peachblows, and still further improvement is anticipated in the latter.

Potatoes, Sweet, Va., ₩ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes, Sweet, Delawares, ₩ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Potatoes, Dykemans, ₩ bbl	1 37	@	1 87
Potatoes, Junes, ₩ bbl	1 37	@	1 50
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ₩ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, Mercers, ₩ bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Potatoes, Peachblows	1 87	@	2 00
Onions, red, ₩ bbl	1 25	@	1 38
Onions, white, ₩ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Onions, yellow, ₩ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Marrow Squash, ₩ bbl	75	@	87
Beets, ₩ bbl	—	@	1 00
Cabbages, ₩ 100	3 50	@	5 00
Tomatoes, ₩ basket	—	@	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₩ 100	6 00	@	15 00
Turnips, ₩ bbl	63	@	75
Celery, ₩ dozen	—	@	75
Pumpkins, ₩ 100	4 00	@	8 00
Parsnips, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Carrots, ₩ bbl	88	@	1 38

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

THE CATTLE TRADE FOR 1860.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, 1860.

We present here carefully prepared tables, showing the total as well as the weekly receipts of live animals destined for slaughter, including milch cows also. These figures embrace the animals brought to the City yards and those sold over the river at the Bergen yards, the cattle disposed of there being mainly purchased by City butchers. The tables are made up from the weekly reports published every week in the WEEKLY TIMES, in each Friday's SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, and usually in the DAILY TIMES of Thursday morning. These reports are carefully made, exclusively for the NEW-YORK TIMES, by careful reporters of long experience.

1860. Week Ending.	Total rec'ts of Cattle.	Net average price in cents.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Jan. 4....	3,882	8	62	326	8,008	10,709
Jan. 11....	5,813	7¾	97	402	9,853	6,964
Jan. 18....	3,946	7¾	93	341	9,000	3,875
Jan. 25....	3,149	8¼	98	412	8,007	1,482
Feb. 1....	3,478	8½	129	417	6,948	2,715
Feb. 8....	4,690	8½	93	402	9,292	2,815
Feb. 15....	3,260	9	140	457	5,663	3,993
Feb. 22....	4,447	8¼	159	430	6,393	3,993
Feb. 29....	3,3[illegible]8	8½	155	486	5,741	2,925
Mar. 7....	3,676	8	136	574	5,248	3,230
Mar. 14....	4,074	8¼	147	646	5,248	5,797
Mar. 21....	3,430	9	283	835	5,484	4,881
Mar. 28....	3,646	9	174	856	4,757	6,256
April 4....	3,813	8½	143	739	8,416	4,418
Apl. 11....	3,768	8¼	155	1,077	4,488	4,222
Apl. 18....	4,041	8	161	1,218	5,104	3,015
Apl. 25....	4,045	8¼	139	1,437	5,099	4,465
May 2....	3,680	8½	128	1,165	6,425	6,328
May 9....	4,120	8½	148	1,185	6,264	6,570
May 16....	3,614	8⅝	91	1,297	5,128	5,982
May 23....	4,254	8¾	115	1,206	5,946	4,269
May 30....	3,704	9	184	1,297	7,291	3,862
June 6....	4,666	8½	169	1,402	8,239	5,605
June 13....	4,115	8½	127	1,272	11,685	3,636
June 20....	4,678	8	134	1,158	8,609	3,253
June 27....	4,307	8	155	1,347	11,239	2,438
July 4....	3,225	8¼	121	874	11,848	4,811
July 11....	4,038	8½	131	1,118	12,080	3,859
July 18....	3,951	9¼	157	780	12,881	4,022
July 25....	4,813	8½	197	931	12,699	3,002
Aug. 1....	5,122	8	141	690	14,564	5,587
Aug. 8....	4,322	8¼	158	752	12,457	5,016
Aug. 15....	5,195	8	142	625	14,022	4,045
Aug. 22....	5,125	7¾	159	690	14,690	4,425
Aug. 29....	4,296	8½	129	534	14,416	4,569
Sept. 5....	5,993	8	150	730	15,612	4,111
Sept. 12....	4,737	8¼	119	590	13,965	8,098
Sept. 19....	5,426	8¼	137	581	17,079	4,414
Sept. 26....	5,517	7¾	115	595	12,582	7,963
Oct. 3....	5,615	7¾	168	757	16,649	7,739
Oct. 10....	5,382	8	169	800	14,353	10,990
Oct. 17....	5,968	7¾	128	617	15,144	14,302
Oct. 24....	5,290	7½	160	706	12,115	9,075
Oct. 31....	5,824	7¾	132	812	14,869	8,394
Nov. 7....	3,062	8¼	104	530	8,241	6,227
Nov. 14....	5,950	8	134	771	17,287	10,862
Nov. 21....	5,042	8	129	648	10,692	13,199
Nov. 28....	5,210	7¾	86	485	12,771	12,532
Dec. 5....	5,172	7¾	113	556	8,985	10,910
Dec. 12....	3,845	7½	109	465	8,640	11,209
Dec. 19....	4,479	8	103	413	8,191	15,180
Dec. 26....	2,754	8¼	86	298	9,307	12,511
Totals 1860	226,747	—	7,154	40,162	514,191	319,628
Weekly av.	4,360	8 1-5	138	772	9,888	6,147

Total number of animals of all kinds... 1,107,882

Weekly average of all kinds... 21,305

1859.

Totals......	205,396	—	9,492	38,513	508,791	392,595
Weekly av.	3,950	8⅛	182	741	9,784	7,550

Total number of animals of all kinds...1,154,787

SOURCES OF OUR BEEF CATTLE.

The following table shows the sources from which the cattle brought to the Forty-fourth street market have been derived. These figures refer to the origin of the cattle as given to our reporter, from week to week, by those who bring them to the market. A larger proportion of them come originally from the Western States than is indicated by the table, as many cattle are brought from the West and pastured for a season in the more Eastern States, especially in New-York and Ohio, and these are of course credited to the States from which they last came. Our figures refer only to the Forty-fourth-street yards, as it is impossible to ascertain the exact origin of the numerous small lots brought to the other yards. These figures will, however, give the proportion derived from the various States. It will be noted that of the entire number of 226,747 bullocks brought here, 184,081 were yarded at Forty fourth-street. The following is the derivation of the cattle:

Illinois	63,585	Canada	2,011
Ohio	35,974	Virginia	1,069
New-York	28,449	New-Jersey	574
Kentucky	13,137	Connecticut	536
Indiana	12,835	Wisconsin	146
Iowa	12,174	Texas	99
Missouri	7,464	Cherokee Nation	61
Michigan	3,200	Massachusetts	38
Pennsylvania	2,726	Total	184,081

GENERAL REMARKS.

The above tables are necessarily made up at the last moment before going to press, in order that they may embrace the sales up to this evening, and we have thus but for a remark or two. The total receipts of beef cattle for this year, 226,747, exceed those of last year by 21,351, and the weekly average for 1860 exceeds that of 1859 by 411. The average price has been very nearly the same, differing but half a mill ₩ lb., net, which shows an increased demand for consumption equivalent to the increased weekly supply of 411 head.

The total number of arrivals of all kinds of animals, 1,107,882, falls 46,905 below that of 1859, the decrease being wholly of hogs. There has been an increase this year of 1,649 veal calves, and an increase of 5,400 sheep and lambs. The supply of milch cows has fallen off 2,338 head. Further remarks upon the amount of meats, etc., will be given next week.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKET THIS WEEK.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 25.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	2,754	86	498	9,307	12,511
Previous week	4,479	103	413	8,191	15,180
Same w'k last year	3,926	118	406	7,672	16,400

Weekly average of beeves for 1859	3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858	3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857	3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 24,956. Total number received the previous week, 28,366 being a decrease of 3,410 cattle and hogs.

Of the 2,754 fresh bullocks received during this week, 2,098 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 504 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 58 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 45 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 49 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street.

The 2,098 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 450; Hudson River Railroad, 1,760; Harlem Railroad, 328; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 109; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 186, on foot 5, and 16 by New-Haven Railroad.

Of the 2,098 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 342 head came from New-York, 746 from Illinois, 223 from Kentucky, 378 from Ohio, 32 from Indiana, 42 from Michigan, 18 from Pennsylvania, 71 from Connecticut, 36 from Iowa, 45 from Missouri, 161 from Virginia, and 64 from the Cherokee Nation, making a large number of States.

THE CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

It was well understood by drovers that only a comparatively small number of cattle could be sold this week. Poultry rules just now, as any one can see for themselves by a glance at their nearest grocery, to say nothing of the numberless stands erected upon every corner for its sale, and the huge piles upon the poultry stalls. Besides, the weather is favorable for keeping beef, mutton and pork, and most butchers have a good supply of their last week's purchases, so that the demand was limited to-day. Anticipating all this, owners forwarded less than 2,100 beeves for the Forty-fourth street market, of yesterday and to-day—a smaller number than has been on sale for any previous week during the year. The large size of many of the bullocks would make as much beef as 2,500, or even 3,000 of such animals as we have seen brought to these markets. There was a fair show of premium or holiday bullocks, but the demand for them was limited, and owners were disappointed at the low offers made for some of this class. We saw one splendid pair of extra fat Devons, for which only 10c. were offered, although 11c. were paid for a few head, and possibly 12c. in one or two instances. The demand was far from brisk, the supply lasting through the two days of sale, and closing dull at lower prices than prevailed at the opening.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last week
Premium	11c. @12c.	11c. @12½c.
First quality	9½c. @10c.	9½c. @10c.
Medium to good	8c. @ 9c.	7½c. @ 8½c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 7½c.	6½c. @ 7½c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	5c. @ 6c.
General selling prices	7½c. @ 9c.	7c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	8¼c. @ —	8c. @ —

We have advanced the quotations a little, but this is due more to an improvement in quality than a real advance in price, although ordinary and poor grades, on account of scarcity, did bring better prices than a week ago. Only the small number prevented the market from being one of the hardest ones of the season, and it will be judicious in forwarders to bear in mind that a large number will not be wanted next week.

There will be no cattle sales on Tuesday, (New Year's,) which will tend to a livelier market on Wednesday.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT BUYER.

A gloom was cast over the market on Wednesday afternoon, by the report of the death of one of the principal buyers of good beef, Mr. CARLISLE WEEKS, of Fulton Market, a man highly respected and esteemed. The news was the more sudden and unexpected, as he had visited the yards that very morning, and appeared in perfect health.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

MURRAY & GLOVER sold, on their own account, 13 heavy Indiana cattle, bought of HEATH, rated 9½ cwt., good fat cattle, which brought 9c.@10c.; a few were premium steers, one pair bringing $240, estimated 24 cwt. net. Also, 18 lighter Illinois cattle, bought of BUDLONG, common stock, of 6¾ cwt., and run out at 8¼c.

J. B. & T. B. RIDER had 14 head of good Columbia County oxen. Four of the best were sold to J. FINE for $430 or 9½c. ₩ lb. Balance brought 8c.@9c.

W. H. HARRIS sold 20 Kentucky Durhams for Maj. WILSON. They were a good fat lot, of say 7¾ cwt., and run out at 9c.@9½c.

P. F. CARY bought a bunch of fair 6½ cwt. Ohio cattle, at the yards, which he retailed at 8c; also, a few choice Ohio cattle, at $80 each, or over 9c.

BENEDICT & VAIL sold for HOSEBURY & COON 24 prime heavy Ohio cattle, of say 11½ cwt. @12 cwt., at 11c. for the tops, and so down to 10c. W. BRIGGS took 6 at $130 each, or 11c. M. W. STEWART, of Brooklyn, took 2, at 11c. Also, 73 head for BENNETT. They were a fair lot of Illinois steers, of 7¾ cwt., and brought 8½c @9c.

D. G. CULVER had 49 good Kentucky steers for J. WILSON. Rated 8¾ cwt., and brought 9½c., or $76 each. Also, on his own account, 32 good Dutchess Co. oxen, of 8½ cwt. to 11 cwt., which averaged 9½c. One of them was a very fine animal, fed by SAMUEL TANNER, of Pine Plains, which brought $110, or $10 ₩ lb. He was a 3 year old steer, very fat, and was taken by WM. P. WOODCOCK, of Tompkins Market.

H. BARNES & BRO. sold 33 Kentucky cattle, bought of ROSENDALE, at the yards. Rated 7½ cwt., of good quality, and retailed at 9c.

CONGER & EASTMAN sold, on their own account, 60 pretty good Kentucky grade Durhams, bought at the yards of PRUET. Rated 9 cwt., and retailed at 8½c.@9½c. Some of them were very fine.

T. C. EASTMAN, for WOOD & Co., 45 fair, light Ohio steers, of say 6¾c. cwt., at 8c.@9c.

B. BARTRAM sold one car-load of Connecticut cattle, just a fair lot of native oxen, of say 9 cwt., which brought $80 each, or near 9c.

L. BEERS sold 14 Connecticut oxen, of medium to poor quality, rated 7½ cwt., and run out at 8½c.

WOODRUFF & DUDLEY sold 40 head of light two-year-old steers, heifers, oxen, &c., uneven weights and poor quality, at 7c.@8c., all at Bergen.

S. ULRY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 136 head of medium Illinois steers, of 6½@6¾ cwt., at 7½c. @9c.

J. A. MERRITT sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 136 common Illinois steers of 6¾ cwt., at 7½c.@8½c. Most of them were ordinary cattle.

J. BRYANT sold for H. BRYANT, 27 fine Ohio cattle, rated 7½ cwt.; fed by Mr. BRYANT, in Fayette County. They brought about 9c. on an average, excepting one very fine steer, rated 2,150 lbs., gross, which sold to P. LOWERY, of Washington Market, at $155, or say 11c. He was very fat, and every way a splendid animal.

J. BUDLONG had 29 State cattle for M. BUDLONG; rated 7½ cwt., fair quality, and brought 8¼c.@9½c.; and 54 Illinois steers for BENNETT & CAMP; ordinary 6¾ cwt. cattle, which run out at $56 each. Also, at Albany, on Monday, 13 heavy cattle for Mr. BUDLONG, at $100 each, or 9½c. ₩ lb.

MILCH COWS.

Receipts have been quite light the past week, lighter than at any time since the first week in January, but as many have been sent in as the market would warrant. Even a portion of these are still on hand. Prices are certainly no better here than in the surrounding country where good cows are in demand to keep up the quota of milk contracted for.

VEAL CALVES.

Fewer calves have arrived this week than at any previous market since January, 1857. The market is pretty good, fair calves selling for 6½c.@7c. ₩ lb. live weight, or rather better than last week. The stock was all sold to-day.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts moderate and market pretty good, or about as one week ago. A large proportion of the stock has been brought in with reference to the holidays and is of extra quality. Some animals have sold for $10@$15 each, or fully 7c. ₩ lb., live weight. We noticed one large lot for which 5½c. was offered. Fair to good sheep readily command 5c @5½c.

BROWNING reports the following lots received at his extensive market place in Sixth-street during the past week: From New-York 2,124, brought in 119, by R. Smith; 100, B. Fitch; 149, A. Dolph; 152, Perry & Johnson; 70, W. Davis; 156, A. B. Archer; 97, L. Bain; 45, F. S. Clark; 173, E. Vallande; 156, W. W. Thomas; 42, J. Messereau; 97, N. H. Taylor; 163, J. Simons, 175, C. H. Turner; 173, R. Kennedy; 169, E. H. Bogert; 95, C. R. Austin. From New Jersey 461 brought in, 139 by A. Robbins; 15, P. C. Bloom; 113, G. B. Holcombe; 113, L. Bellis; 61, E. L. Abbott; 17, G. Baldwin. From Ohio, 152 by J. Lindsey, and 149 by J. K. Bell. From Illinois, 175 by M. N. Nellis. From Canada, 135 by R. Hume; 296, G. Mabey, and 139, J. M. Hilborn. Total, 3,631.

MILLER & KENT sold:

61 sheep	$305 00	15 sheep	$48 75
173 sheep	847 35	17 sheep	76 50
Totals	266		$1,277 60

WEST & HART sold:

156 Sheep	$721 50	173 Sheep	$908 25
42 Sheep	147 00	—	
Totals	371		$1,776 75

Average $4 80.

WM. D. BELLIS gives sales of

133 Ohio sheep for J. Linsley	$572 50
113 New-Jersey sheep for G. B. Holcombe	630 95
113 New-Jersey sheep for N. Bellis	565 00
139 Pennsylvania sheep for J. K. Bell	660 50
64 New-Jersey sheep for E. L. Abbott	304 00
45 New-Jersey sheep for A. Van Sickle	202 50
607	$2,935 15

Average, $4 83 ₩ head.

They were of uneven quality. Some very good ones, and a few lots run quite poor.

R. H. HUME sold:

174 sheep	$925 25	250 sheep	$1,261 74
121 sheep	514 50	50 sheep	434 00
42 sheep	180 00	100 sheep	456 62
60 sheep	474 00	153 sheep	716 75
50 sheep	229 85	149 sheep	553 74
30 sheep	138 75	56 sheep	285 62
135 sheep	969 37		
Totals	1,416		$7,136 22

Average, $5 04 each.

There was an apparent dullness in the pens to-day, owing, in part, as the brokers say, to the fact that one of the largest buyers had not got over his Christmas spree, being locked up by his more prudent "half" until sobered off.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW report receipts of the following lots for the week, some of which were of extra quality. They were all from New-York State, except the last lot of 34 extra Southdowns from Massachusetts: 75, Wm. P. Stickles; 20, Wm. Foster; 72, C. Shoefelt; 31, H. Bright; 12, Demund & Co; 3, J. Craig; 318, H. N. Wright; 63, L. Bailey; 53 E. Sleight; 164, E. Sherman; 101, H. Lasher; 68, Wm. S. Holmes; 174, White & Slocum; 34, L. K. Kline. Total, 1,208.

Sales were made as follows:

75 sheep	$257 50	83 sheep	$448 87
20 sheep	102 50	169 sheep	763 40
72 sheep	288 00	164 sheep	929 75
31 sheep	108 50	46 sheep	281 50
12 sheep	54 00	60 sheep	332 50
3 sheep	27 00	174 sheep	522 00
149 sheep	619 50	50 sheep	300 00
Totals	1,108		$3,395 05

Stepping into Tompkins Market, opposite, we saw suspended the fat wethers purchased by J. DONOVAN one week ago. They made the finest show of mutton we have seen this season. Mr DONOVAN informed us that 30 of them averaged 120 lbs. each, dressed, and that 14 turned out 277 lbs of lose or rough fat.

ALLERTON reports 1,718, and CHAMBERLAIN 2,750 head of sheep received at their market places during the past week.

SWINE.

There has been a falling off in the receipts, while the fine, cool packing weather has given an additional briskness to the market, especially as prices have been quite low. We quote an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb. live weight, at which the markets have been pretty well cleared up.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime heavy	5¾c.@5⅞c.	6¾c.@6⅞c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	5⅝c.@5¾c.	6⅝c.@6¾c.
Corn Hogs—Light & fat	5⅜c.@5⅝c.	6½c.@7c.
Still Hogs	4⅝c.@4⅞c.	5¾c.@6c.

Market fair, hogs selling as fast as they arrive, and prices favoring the drover.

HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

There remained unsold at Twenty-fourth-st. stables 381 head of horses. No sales reported of first-class coach horses. Dealers hold at $800@$1,000 ₩ pair for fine ones; $500@$680 for second-class; few good roadsters sold at $400@$550 each, but superior horses, good road and business horses, sold at $175@$225 each. No inquiry for first-class draught horses; some second-class sold at $125@$150 each. Railroad and Omnibus Companies are buying but few at retail prices; $100@$110 for the best, $80@$95 for second-class. No inquiry for saddle horses. No demand for shipping. Sales for the week amount to 57 head, leaving on hand this evening 341 head unsold; but one small lot arrived this week from Pennsylvania, all working horses. Two sold at TATTERSALL'S for $300 the pair, with 32 head on hand, some very fine ones. The markets are dull, and will be so until about February, when dealers are in hopes the Spring trade will begin.

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PERSONAL

INFORMATION WANTED OF MR. CHAS. BASHFORTH, of Barnsley, Yorkshire, England. Was last heard from about five years since, at Elkridge Landing, Maryland. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by addressing Box No. 1,859 Post-office, New-York.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1860.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SANTA CLAUS FESTIVAL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RIP VAN WINKLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HERNE THE HUNTER—FORTY THIEVES—STATE SECRETS.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MOUNTED OF ST. MICHAEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning are important. The two Select Committees on the State of the Union held meetings yesterday, and the results arrived at in the House Committee will probably have an important bearing on the questions at issue between the two sections of the country. An "Enabling Act" for the Territory of New-Mexico was proposed by Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, and will be adopted, which allows, by express provision, the establishment of the institution of Slavery, provided the people desire it. In the Senate Committee no conclusions were arrived at. An inquiry was made of the Southern members as to whether Mr. TOOMBS' proposition, that the Constitution should recognize the right of property in man, was to be considered as the Southern *ultimatum*, but a satisfactory answer could not be obtained. The Commissioners from South Carolina have arrived in Washington, and taken private quarters. It is expected that they will communicate with the President to-day, either verbally or in writing, when a message will be sent to Congress, giving the purport of the communication, whatever it may be. The trouble at the Alleghany Arsenal at Pittsburgh, it is understood, is giving the Administration a great deal of uneasiness, and messengers have been sent there, to see what can be done to prevail upon the people to allow the guns to be forwarded to their destination without molestation.

The proceedings in open session of the South Carolina "Sovereign" Convention were somewhat interesting yesterday. A resolution was offered requesting the Governor to communicate to the Convention all the information in his possession relative to the condition of the fortifications in the harbor of Charleston. It was laid on the table for consideration in secret session. A resolution was offered—what disposition was made of it is not stated—that all citizens of the United States living in the State of South Carolina when the ordinance of secession was adopted, be declared citizens of that State. The gentleman who offered the resolution gave assurances that he did not contemplate making *involuntary* citizens of those who happened to be residing in the State at the time referred to. An attempt was made to adjourn over until the 18th of January, or subject to the call of the President, but it failed. Mr RHETT offered an ordinance providing for the holding of a Convention of the Slaveholding States, to form a Southern Confederation and frame a Constitution for its government, which he desired to have laid on the table without reading. It was decided, however, that this could not be done, as it would be against parliamentary usages, and it was accordingly read. It provides for a Convention to be held at Montgomery, to be attended by delegates from all seceding States, and recommends the adoption of the Constitution of the United States as a suitable basis on which to form the proposed new Government. The Convention then went into secret session and adopted an ordinance on the subject of Commercial Facilities.

The late heavy defalcation in Washington has been brought to the attention of the United States Circuit Court for this District, through an application for an injunction against the Bank of the Republic to compel the delivery of a large amount of the abstracted bonds, which have been hypothecated by that institution. An acknowledgment given by RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL was put in evidence, by which it was shown that they have received from GODARD BAILEY at various times since the 12th of July last, $370 000 in Missouri Sixes, $367,000 in North Carolina Sixes, and $145,000 in Tennessee Sixes,—in all amounting to $870,000—as collateral security for the return of which they deposited with BAILEY the acceptances of Secretary FLOYD to the full amount. The injunction was granted. Meantime RUSSELL still remains in prison at Washington, in default of the $500,000 bail, though it is thought he may be released on a writ of *habeas corpus* to-day. BAILEY is also now in prison, his bail having yesterday surrendered him to the authorities. Our Washington dispatches give some further interesting particulars in reference to the defalcation.

Mexican affairs have taken another turn. By the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at New-Orleans we learn that MIRAMON had "surprised" the Liberals at Tortuca, and made twelve hundred of them prisoners, including GENS. DEGOLLADO, BERNOZABAL and TRENIO, besides capturing twelve pieces of cannon. The date of the transaction is not given.

By the arrival of the *Anglo-Saxon* at Portland, from Liverpool on the 13th and Londonderry on the 14th, and of the *Canada* at Halifax, from Liverpool on the 15th and Queenstown on the 16th, we have advices from Europe four days later. The most important news by this arrival is the announcement of the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the Allies and the Chinese. The treaty was made on the 26th of October, and the ratifications were exchanged on the 5th of November. The Allied forces had evacuated Pekin, and the Emperor was expected to return immediately. A report was current just before the sailing of the *Canada* that GARIBALDI had been assassinated, but it proved to be untrue. The report grew out of an attempt to assassinate him by Col DUNN, of the Sicilian army, in which the latter was wounded. The American ship *Georgiana* had been burnt at sea, and the crew had arrived at Liverpool on board the *Levi Woodbury*. The *Canada* has on board £190,000 in specie.

The Board of Education last evening voted to close the Public Schools on the 4th of January, the day appointed for the National fast. The report of the Finance Committee shows the expenses of the Public Schools for the past year to have been $1,261,619 97, being an excess of $13,950 71 over the appropriation.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration a resolution was adopted to refer to the President and Counsel of the Board the business of drafting a bill to be presented to the Legislature for the sale of the old Quarantine property. 1,330 emigrants have arrived since last report, making a total of 103 455 since the beginning of the year; balance on hand in bank, $7,448 76.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, several persons convicted of murder were sentenced to State Prison for life. SAMUEL KEMMEL-TYER, for receiving stolen goods, was sent to Sing Sing for two years. Several other prisoners were sentenced. ISAIAH SELOVER was arraigned on an indictment for ticket-swindling, and pleaded "Not Guilty;" and the Court then adjourned *sine die*.

At Special Term of the Superior Court, before Justice HOFFMAN, an application was made for an injunction to restrain a party from the use of the sign for a saloon, of "Live and Let Live," the plaintiff, who is a brother of JOHN N. GENIN, averring that he had used the sign at No. 214 Broadway for about fourteen years. The defendant's place, where he erected the sign recently, is next door—No. 216. Decision was reserved. At Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice BONNEY, an important opinion was rendered touching the liability of lessees for assessments on property leased. The opinion is in the case of the Rector, &c., of Trinity Church against ISRAEL COOK, concerning property in Reade-street.

The Stock Market was dull yesterday, after the Christmas holiday, and only a light business was accomplished. At the close prices were somewhat firmer than on Monday afternoon. State Securities advanced about 1 per cent; the Bonds taken from the Indian Trust being excluded as good deliveries between the Brokers. Money easier. Exchange rather firm, 104@106.

The General Markets were active only for Breadstuffs, prices of which were advancing. Shippers were more inclined to buy, as rates on freight to the principal ports of Great Britain were lower. Business in Cotton, Groceries, Naval Stores, Provisions, Hops, Oils, Tallow, Fish, Fruit, Hides and Leather, was restricted. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hay and Whisky. There were 460 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been very moderately supplied this week, the total receipts of all kinds for the week ending yesterday, at the various City yards, numbered only 2,754 beef cattle, 86 milch cows, 298 veal calves, 9,307 sheep and lambs, 12,511 live hogs. This is but about half the average weekly supply of cattle, cows and calves. The large supply of poultry and dead meats, however, so far diminished the demand that prices varied but little from the previous market. Our Cattle Market report this week presents some interesting statistics, in the tables carefully prepared for the TIMES, showing the weekly and the total receipts of various kinds of animals. From these tables it appears that, during the year 1860, there have been brought to the New-York City market 226,747 beef cattle, or a weekly average of 4,360. The average price of all the cattle sold during the year is 8¼c ₩ lb., for the estimated dressed weight. This is an excess of 21,351 head on last year, and a weekly average of 411 greater. The average price last year was 8¼c., which differs but half a mill ₩ lb. from the average this year.

Southern Trade—Its Amount and Comparative Value.

The South pays but once a year, because Southern industry produces, annually, but one crop and one staple. When this is sold, the proceeds, so far as they will go, pay off debts contracted 12, 18 and 24 months previous. A New-York merchant in the Southern dry goods trade regularly draws his notes for his sales on 12 months—virtually upon the next crop—the proceeds of the past having all gone to pay debts previously contracted.

The ability of the South to pay, consequently, rests upon the contingencies of the future. If the coming crop happens to be good, and other things favor, they pay. If not, the debts lie over as a matter of course. This the merchant perfectly understands. It is impliedly a part of the contract. If any political crisis, like the present should happen, or an epidemic prevail, or any other event reducing the value of the staple, delaying its prompt transmission to market, or interfering with the regular routine of commerce, the 12 months' note must be renewed for 6 or 12 months more, making the whole period of credit 18 or 24, or till the triple contingencies of a good crop, good prices, and good times concur.

Such is the law, or rule, of Southern trade. We had a good illustration of what it is in the recent failure of a great Southern house. It commenced with abundant means. It stood deservedly high both at home and throughout the South. But it put its capital into Southern credits, upon 12 and 24 months. Its debtors did not pay. Renewals were a matter of course, and it was not long before the house found itself completely wound up. It could make no collections, and it could no longer carry its own debts. Suspension and liquidation were matters of necessity. There was no suggestion of unbusiness-like conduct, or want of commercial integrity, or of inadequate means.

Now, there is not a Bank President in the City of New-York that would not emphatically declare that a business done on twelve months' credit must be a losing one. Were a bank to give such credit as a matter of course, it could not live six months. The reason is obvious. A person in trade can never tell what will be his means twelve months ahead. The unknown elements in the calculation: climate, accidents of all kinds, contingency of life, the continuance of personal faculty or integrity, the demand and price for the fabrics with which he expects to pay his debts, can never be truly estimated. Banks, consequently, exact short reckonings, as the means of avoiding such risks, which increase in number and gravity in geometrical ratio to the lapse of time. It has consequently become a rule with successful lenders or merchants, to reduce their loans within such limits, as to time, as will enable all the contingencies likely to occur to be carefully weighed.

If a twelve months' credit is a losing one, for the reasons stated, then the Southern trade must, on the whole, be a losing one. As far as textile fabrics are concerned, we are convinced that such is the opinion of every merchant in the City who has gone through it. Money, no doubt, has been made by some houses, but not so much as has been lost by others. It cannot be otherwise. Things may appear to go on very well for two or three years, when a crisis occurs like that of the present year, or a short crop, or a prevailing epidemic, that sweeps away the profits of twice as many. The profits we see; the losses we do not. If a regular account could be kept, the balance would be found on the losing side.

In the Northern States the crops with which the people pay their debts are every day maturing and going to market; consequently, debts can be paid as easily in one month as in another. Take for illustration the County of Oneida, in this State. Its farmers every month in the year have something appropriate for the market. At one time it is butter and cheese; at another, fruit; at another, wheat, corn and potatoes; at another, fat cattle, etc., etc. If a thrifty farmer, deserving credit, wishes to contract a debt, he can confidently calculate on having something he can turn off from his farm within three months, with which to meet his contract. Consequently neither he nor his creditor runs any risk. If the same person should get a twelvemonths' credit, it would, very likely, either seriously embarass him, or prove his ruin, as he would in the distance, lose sight of his obligation, and would be wasting his means, or using them for other purposes, instead of carefully husbanding anything for pay-day.

All Southern trade, consequently, has a vicious element in it, which takes off the profit, if it does not render it a losing business altogether. It cannot be otherwise. As already stated, there is not a Bank President in this City that will not pronounce a business done on a twelve months' credit to involve inevitable failure. If so, then the loss of Southern trade is not such a terrible affair after all. Its importance has been swelled to an inordinate magnitude by dint of puffing and blowing by its friends, and parties interested, and by an inadequate notion as to the magnitude and value of our trade at home. We have it from the best authority, that so far as textile fabrics of all kinds are concerned, the proportion of Southern trade to that of the whole country is not over five, or to take the outside figure, over seven and one-half per cent. If the whole should be rubbed out, the figures last named would cover the utmost extent of reduction of the general volume of business, while the transaction, even of this small fraction, is attended with absolute loss!

It is the very falseness of the principle on which Southern trade is based that gives it its factitious importance. The trade of the counties of Oneida and Onondaga is more valuable to the City of New-York than that of some of the Southern States. Yet hardly a person in our community not actually engaged in it, is conscious of its existence, so noiselessly and quietly is it carried on. But suppose 500 persons in this City to be at work on clothing for the Southern trade. This is sold on twelve months. The time for payment comes round, but the Southern trader cannot pay. A loss of crop or some other event has happened. The manufacturer stops; turns his hands adrift, upon public charity, perhaps. What a shriek rises, not only from the poor persons turned out of employment, but from all the Press, which magnifies the importance and value of this Southern trade, simply because it is an unprofitable and unnatural one, and rains down imprecations on all who, by political ideas, or otherwise, are supposed to interfere with, or disturb it. If this trade had been carried on on a three months' credit, a proper relation would always have been maintained between supply and demand. The manufacturer would have early notice of how much the market would take. There would be short reckonings, and ample means of estimating the number of hands that could be steadily employed. But as it is, the market is glutted long before the manufacturer can be aware of the fact, which he only learns once in twelve months, from the inability of his customers to pay.

We hear nothing of the trade between Massachusetts and New-York, which greatly exceeds that between New-York and all the Southern ports together, for the reason that it is uniform, natural and healthy, and never has to send for a physician. The amount of products daily brought out of Massachusetts is very nearly uniform in quantity the year round. Its people can pay one day as well as another. They produce every day alike. All our trouble comes from another quarter, where the laws of successful trade are uniformly violated. The loss of such a trade is not much to be mourned; nor would the entire disappearance of an equal volume be greatly felt, though carried on between our City and Connecticut or New-Jersey.

The Cuban Slave-Trade.

The Havana *Diario de la Marina* is at great pains to deny the statements of the Cuban correspondent of the TIMES in regard to the number of slave-cargoes landed on the island. The denial, it may be remarked, applies not to the absolute existence of the traffic, but to the extent of its prosecution. It admits that slaves are landed, but denies that the number of landings reported is authentic; and for actual delinquencies it has the audacity to hold the Government of which it is the organ entirely guiltless, asserting that England and the United States having undertaken to suppress the traffic, any cases of successful evasion must be charged to the negligence of those two Powers.

So far as the reliability of our own correspondent is concerned, it is sufficient to say we have every intrinsic reason to confide in it, especially as very few of his reports fail of confirmation from subsequent and quite independent sources. Nor is it at all surprising that facts should thus be known to the ordinary public, which the insular Government and its organ entirely ignore. The favor and encouragement the trade receives from the authorities is that worst feature of the business at which complaint has been so long but so vainly directed. For each negro safely landed, it is notorious that a doubloon drops into the pocket of the Captain-General. It is also a matter of easy observation, that the most flagrant and well-ascertained enterprizes, whereof the particulars are in the mouths of all men, are never mentioned in the *Diario*—a circumstance authorizing a doubt as to the propriety of hesitating in receiving new cases, until they shall have been authenticated by that official paper. We feel quite justified, therefore, in continuing to receive our own reports as correct; or, in other terms, in believing, that notwithstanding all the additional cost and assiduity of Great Britain and America in the repression of the traffic, it continues to flourish in Cuba with undiminished vigor.

And what may be regarded as the least satisfactory aspect of the subject, is the fact that the island government thus enriches itself corruptly by fomenting a commerce, which Powers on amicable terms with the Court of Madrid, are expending annual millions to suppress; and which Spain, by repeated treaties has engaged to aid in suppressing. There is no doubt whatever of the ability of the Spanish Government to put an end to the trade. Were the Crown officials of Cuba as interested in the discouragement of the business as they are in its profits, it would be wholly impossible for a cargo to be landed. To introduce a thousand negroes into any one quarter of the Island, without the fact of the disembarkation being or becoming known, and of the new comers being pursued and seized, if the authorities are so disposed, is so obviously impracticable as to render the assertion merely ridiculous. It has always been within the power of the Government to defeat and punish the traders: there is no instance of its having done so. In this fact lies a powerful argument for a change in our present system. Cuba and Porto Rico being the only active markets for Africans, Spain should be compelled to close that market or relinquish possession. Treaties without penalties are of little force. The new Convention to which the anti-Slave-trade Governments should enforce the adhesion of Spain, might very properly contain a penal clause, conditioned upon the failure of that Power to comply absolutely with its engagements. If, for instance, the case of an actual landing of slaves, established with amplitude of evidence, were made a ground for transferring the Government of the islands from Spanish Viceroys to a mixed commission delegated by the contracting States; or, if the penalty were merely to be the withdrawal of all opposition on the part of those States to the seizure of the Islands by the United States, or by fillibustering enterprises originating in this country; a check, it is more than probable, would be put to the trade, and the expensive vigilance of our cruisers might be dispensed with. The matter deserves careful revision; and the *Diario* may rest assured that the popular sentiment of this Union inclines strongly towards the substitution of forcible measures to the cure of Spanish duplicity and foul dealing for the present costly and insufficient system.

Conflicting Authorities on the Slave-Trade.

It is not many weeks since the moral sense of the community was startled by the formal enunciation of an opinion on the part of Judge ROOSEVELT, acting as prosecuting officer of the United States for this district, to the effect that public sentiment had recently undergone a change of view in regard to the Slave-trade, no longer regarding the purchase of negroes in Africa and their transit across the seas to Cuban, Brazilian or American markets, as a crime amounting to piracy. It was further stated by the eccentric prosecuting officer, that President BUCHANAN so completely shares this change of sentiment, whereby a felony of the gravest nature is sought to be reduced to the level of a mere commercial peccadillo, that under no possible circumstances would the National Executive permit a conviction for this offence in the first degree, to be followed by the punishment prescribed by those laws which the President, something less than four short years ago, made oath to support and execute.

So wholly did these volunteer declarations in favor of the Slave-trade shock and surprise the community whose opinions they professed to reflect, that many citizens regarded the report of Judge ROOSEVELT's speech as a mere typographical error, by which the opening address of the counsel for the defence had been placed in the mouth of the counsel officially enlisted on behalf of the prosecution. For a lawyer of lax conscience, endeavoring to save clients who were on trial for participation in the Slave-trade, such assertions would have been completely pertinent and in place;—but as being put forth by the Prosecuting Officer of the United States, who is bound by his official oath, and remunerated by his official salary for the express purpose of bringing to justice all who trespass against the laws of the Union, there was something painfully astounding and incomprehensible in the assumption and enunciation of such positions.

It is, therefore, with a feeling of sincere relief that the charge to the Grand Jury delivered yesterday by Judge SMALLEY in the Circuit Court of the United States, will be read. It is a bold, clear and emphatic *pronunciamiento* against the doctrines of District-Attorney ROOSEVELT—a wholesome rebuke to the fallacy that any change in public sentiment on this subject has taken place, or that any alleged sympathy on the part of the President should have power to reduce a capital felony to the grade of a mi'd misdemeanor. Judge SMALLEY is still old-fashioned enough in his conscience and judgment to speak of the Slave-trade as "this unchristian and inhuman traffic," and of its victims as "miserable human beings"—not mere bales of chattel merchandise. He calls attention to the deplorable fact that this City has become the grand *entrépôt* of slave-trading speculation, and very broadly hints that the Grand Jurors will render themselves "offenders against the law, faithless and perjured guardians of the great trusts reposed in them, and deserving the most condign punishment," if they fail to present and indict any parties legally open to suspicion of being engaged in, or aiding, or abetting this "horrible trade."

Such an announcement as this, and from such a source, cannot fail to cause a wholesome terror amongst those "commercial houses" whose names are invariably found connected, in some mysterious manner, with the fitting out and clearance of vessels subsequently arrested in the Slave-trade, or known to have been burned on the coast of Cuba, after having made a successful voyage. This is the first intimation they will have received, for many years, that a Judge of the United States is holding Court in the City of New-York, who cannot be deterred from doing his duty, and his whole duty, by "the bold, defiant situation of this infamous, but growing traffic." If we understand Judge SMALLEY rightly, he means not to rest satisfied with the trial and punishment of the poor, ignorant seamen who are actually engaged on board the slave-ships; but will also do his utmost, within the limits of his office, towards directing the attention and action of the Grand Jury against the millionaires and wealthy merchants who have accumulated; and are still trying to increase, their fortunes in this unholy business.

PUTTING ON AIRS.—Our South Carolina cousins—or cousins-*german* we suppose we must call them, since their alienation—are waxing magnificent already, on the strength of being "foreigners." Their newspapers head their extracts from New-York journals "The *Foreign* Press." If there was any reason to suppose they meant to be jocose, they would establish quite a reputation for humor in this way. But they are as serious and grave about it as undertakers at a funeral. We have tried to be as melancholy over the whole matter as the solemnity of the performers seems to call for, but the effort is becoming painful.

We have a favor or two to ask of our old countrymen, in their future dealings with us—if they condescend to have any. If they send Ambassadors to our Government, let them be gentlemen. They have a good many such persons among them, and we are inclined to think they would prefer to spend their time abroad. We shall have a Consul in New York probably; we trust they will select some one who can *speak the language*. Many of the foreign Powers with whom we maintain friendly relations have been careless in this particular. Let the Kingdom of South Carolina give the other nations of the earth a valuable example on this subject.

We beg to inform our "foreign" friends,—who may not be familiar with the customs and usages of our country,—that they can travel in perfect security through our dominions,—that no passports are required,—that cars are specially provided for colored people,—that the most perfect freedom of speech is tolerated, and that, if they obey the laws and pay their bills, they will be welcome to the best that our hotels and our bar-rooms afford. As to the newspapers, we have only to request that they will credit what they copy from the *Foreign* Press.

FEDERAL AID AND COMFORT TO DISUNION.—We see it announced that Mr. TRESCOTT, the Assistant Secretary of State, is to act as Secretary to the Commission from South Carolina to Washington. Our "foreign" friends, it strikes us, are drawing rather largely on the Government at Washington for their working force. They have stripped the Cabinet pretty clean already. COBB, of Georgia, after serving the cause of secession, by spending three hundred millions of the federal money, and plunging the Federal Treasury into bankruptcy, ran away, like a midnight incendiary, from the ruin he had caused. THOMPSON, another Cabinet officer, was selected as Secession Commissioner from Mississippi to North Carolina,—while holding office and drawing pay from the Federal Government,—and was only interrupted in his task by the necessity of returning to look after some of his underlings and accomplices in the Department over which he presides. FLOYD stays in the War Department to provide Federal arms for the Disunionists—and see that the power of the Federal Government is not used against them. HEARTT superintends the Public Printing of the Executive Department for the purpose of circulating secession documents. And so in every Department of the General Government the agents of secession are busy in destroying the Union they have sworn to support, and which pays them for their services.

This is a pleasant state of things. It excites cheerful and kindly feelings in the American heart, towards the President who is responsible for it all. Mr. BUCHANAN is heaping up a debt of gratitude on the part of the people which they will never be able to repay during his life-time. It will require history, and the verdict of posterity, to do justice to his conduct in the present crisis of our affairs. But he may rest assured he will have it.

Apportionment of Representatives.

The task of apportioning the Congressional representation among the growing millions of the Union is one which every ten years perplexes the ingenuity of legislators. If the arithmetic of the subject lay within the four elementary rules, the most striking difficulty would not be overmastering. It would be sufficient simply to divide the entire sum of population, less the excepted and the fractional classes named in the fifth article of the Constitution, by the established number of Representatives, and, disregarding fractions, apply the result to the population of the several States. But the process admits of no such dispatch. The fractions are so large in many cases as to exceed the possibility of summary treatment, and to demand especial consideration. When, for instance, as in the apportionment of 1850, the divisor to be applied to the population of the several States is 93,420, it is quite possible that fractions very nearly approaching the unit may occur, which cannot be denied representation; hence the necessity of fixing some standard at which these excesses may be entitled to representation; and hence the vexatious problem over which legislators have to dispute at the commencement of each decade.

It is generally admitted that the disposition of the business in 1850 was very far from being just. Through the fractional juggle of States, containing as did New-York, about a seventh of the entire population of the Republic, lacked two or three of the proportionate number of representatives, while others, by dint of a fortunate fraction, exceeded their proper proportion. To obviate this injustice has been a very desirable object, but the means have not thus far been found.

On the 13th inst., Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced into the House a bill upon the subject, embodying an entirely new system. It proposes to raise the number of representatives from 234 to 275; that figure being consequently the divisor to determine the dividend to each State. If, in the application of this divisor to the population of a State, a remainder be discovered sufficiently large, when multiplied by the number of Congresses in a period of ten years, to exceed the number entitled to a representative, then if the excess be entitled to but one such representative, the State shall only choose such Congressman for the latest of the Congressional terms, namely, that of 1871-2; if there be a right to two, for the two final terms of the decade; if there be three, for the three closing terms; and so to the largest possible number the multiplied fraction may authorize. By this arrangement, the immediate disparity in representation is avoided,—the rule postponing the unequal operation of the principle to the closing years of the period covered by the Census, instead of diffusing it through them all, and it may at once be asked—the right of fractions to be represented being conceded—why the right should be withheld for eight, or even two years. It is evidently curing one species of injustice by resorting to another, and is, therefore, the mere substitution of change for reform.

Methods we doubt not exist by which the entire difficulties of the question might be avoided. Since the Constitution was adopted, the plan of choosing representatives in Congress by districts instead of by general ticket has been established by usage, and made universal by law. There is no reason why these districts should be arranged by State rather than by Federal legislation. If left to the latter, the decennial act of Congress might so divide the districts, in disregard of State limits, as to escape entirely the fractional difficulty, the insufficiently peopled district in one State finding its complement in the State adjacent. The popular branch of Congress comes, as its name implies, and as the theory of our government assumes, from the people, and not from States. There lacks all objection therefore to the scheme of disregarding State lines in the District system, unless it exists in practice and tradition, while in the more perfect unity to be attained in the interests and sympathies of adjoining States, there is perhaps much to be gained. And the mere avoidance of the fractional vexation might of itself authorize the innovation.

But there is little hope that an alteration so radical can find consideration or application in the very short time left for legislation on this or any other topic. It may, however, be worth inquiry to ascertain whether the apportionment may not be advantageously made for a single Congressional term, rather than for the long period of ten years. It is safe to suppose that the framers of the Constitution had no anticipation of the vast increase of population, and its shiftings and displacements, which we now witness in the course of each decade. Portions of the Union double the number of their inhabitants in that time; while in others the tendency is to decrease. States which in 1850 fell short of the fractional standard, necessary to another member, by 1855 became entitled to two additional members on the basis of 93,000; and in 1860, might claim three or perhaps four. Justice clearly requires the correction of this disproportion. As the movement of population is governed by fixed laws, so that the actual population of any State, at a given epoch in the future, may always be calculated with practical accuracy, it might answer to predetermine the numbers to which each State should be entitled in each successive Congress, until a new census should furnish a fresh starting point. By this method, or by leaving each Congress to provide for its successor, the defects and inequalities of the present method would be obviated. They certainly are not so by Mr. ASHLEY's bill.

Peace in China.

Our foreign telegrams contain information of the close of the war in China, and the return of the Emperor to Peking. As in the case of the negotiations at Tien-tsin, the news reaches us through Russian channels, in advance of the usual Overland mail and telegraph—a circumstance illustrating the activeness and attention with which Russia watches the development of the Western European influence in Eastern Asia. No phenomenon in the recent course of the Muscovite Government is more striking than its abandonment of a comprehensive and ambitious European policy, and the concentration of its views upon Asia. And this is the reason why Russian agents have waited upon the steps of the Allies, and surrounded the Chinese Imperial Court, ready to forward to Europe the earliest advices of what might be authentically announced by either.

The details of the treaty so finally ratified will have to be waited for patiently. They, of course, embrace a material aggravation of terms exacted at Tien-tsin, including the residence of full legations at Peking, and indemnity for all expenses from the inception of hostilities. New guarantees for the faithful observance of stipulations will also be obtained, and it is quite probable that every port and portion of the Empire will be rendered as accessible to foreign trade as Canton or Shanghai. If the guarantees furnished by this slippery people be of any value,—and perhaps the conquest of Peking may give them a sanction those previously extorted failed to possess,—we may, when the text of this treaty arrives, safely sit down to the calculation of advantages its arrangements secure to our own Government. Under the—as well as to those most nearly concerned—favored nation clause, there is nothing gained by the arms of France and England that does not inure to the benefit of the United States. We are silent and inevitable partners in the profits of the daring speculation. The war might fairly be denominated "the war of the public good."

There remains also a possibility that the very splendor of the allied triumph may deprive the peace of its permanent worth. In resisting the growing strength of the Tai-Ping rebellion, much of the power of the reigning dynasty has lain in the practical trust among the masses in its infallibility and indestructibility. When measured by the extremely short guage of the outer barbarian, the greatness of the Monarch of the Sun and Moon has been regarded as ineffable, and his power, being vicegerent of the Deity, as omnipotent. The uninterrupted march of the barbarians to the capital; their occupation of the city; the sack of the Imperial residence; the flight of the Emperor, and his return to ratify an ignominious peace, are events calculated to overthrow the popular superstitious veneration for the throne, and to swell the ranks and insure the success of the Rebels, whose progress already no Imperial force in the field, or intrenched in tenable cities, has been found able to oppose. It is needless to say the displacement of the Tartar rule would require the negotiation of new conventions with its successor; and while there is little reason to doubt the disposition of the Rebels to exhibit in their foreign relations far more liberality and constancy than the actual Government the anticipation of so probable a change will be unfavorable to the immediate extension of our intercourse with China. Commerce has no more decisive law than that certainty and continuity of commercial policy are of more consequence than liberality.

The Pope has Failed.

"History marches rapidly in these days," says the Russian journalist HERZEN; and it cannot be denied that his own country has given the world, during the past decade, a stupendous example in the records of industrial progress. But all historical movements are not invariably forwards. Like storms, they move in circles—and, like storms, they knock down many an old tree while fulfilling their grand mission of purification and fertilization.

The last old tree which has been leveled in the Italian circle is, to change the metaphor, the credit of a house which is by far the oldest in existence. It had its branches in every land—its agents in every village. Its circular letters were good, like our own external relations, "with all the world, and the rest of mankind." Unfortunately it has, like many another flourishing firm, come to grief; and ROTHSCHILD—the great ROTHSCHILD himself—proclaims it. Proclaims to universal moneydom that no funds are forthcoming to pay the last six months' interest on the Papal debt, and that, consequently—the Pope has failed!

To be sure the failure is by no means of the "dead broke" order—nor of the "quite broke," "flat broke" or even "clean broke" description, to follow the gradations of failure nicely established among the bankrupting miners in California. It is a temporary embarrassment, we trust, such as troubles many other gentlemen, doing a much smaller business, in these troublous times. Not wishing to lose claim to certain real estate, the Pope recently refused to suffer his rival VICTOR EMANUEL to pay the interest due on certain mortgages and insisted on setting for them himself. Unfortunately certain rents due from Umbria, Romagna and the Marches did not come in, and the Papal credit went out. One can imagine the afflicted shrug of the Most Christian Emperor of France—if he wear that conceded title—on hearing from his agents of this disaster. We see the lighting of that eternal cigar, so lately puffed in the face of a cardinal, and hear the remark, "*mais, c'est bien triste*"—"a melancholy business!"—the Pope has failed!

The failure of Pope PIUS is, however, curious, as illustrating very pointedly, a sentence written by a German traveler, as far back as 1824. "The firm of the Church," says he, "at whose head is the Pope, gives him a regular occupation and a regular salary; he works leisurely, like every man who is not in business on his own account, * * * * only he has the credit of the house at heart, and still more its permanence, as by its bankruptcy he would lose his means of support." What was here spoken in jest has curiously enough been realized in detail, and a new name may be added to the black list of "the seven Popes in bale that be." And so one by one the young giant of Industrial progress, of railroads, State debts and credits, gathers them into his basket—princes, potentates and worn-out powers! Who next? Austria? Who knows! It is quite enough history for the week to know explicitly that the Pope has failed!

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Miramon in the Ascendant—Twelve Hundred Liberals Captured, with Three Generals and Twelve Pieces of Cannon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 22d inst. and $11,000 in specie.

Gen. GONCOURA and Minister MCLANE are passengers.

Gen. MIRAMON had surprised the Liberals at Toluca, capturing 1,200 men and 12 cannon, and taking Generals DEGOLLADO, BERRIOZABAL, TAGLIO and others, prisoners.

Arrival of the Pike's Peak Express, etc.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express passed east at 2½ o'clock yesterday, with $3,000 in gold dust and six passengers.

The dates from Denver City are to the 22d inst. PATRICK WATERS was hung on the 21st. When on the gallows he confessed the murder of FREEMAN. His confession has been published. He had meditated the crime for three days.

A new discovery for saving gold has been made by a man in the gold district diggings. It is still a secret. He took a pan full of tailings from one of the quartz mills, supposed to contain little or no gold, and by subjecting it to his process three times, he obtained nine dollars, seven dollars and two dollars and seventy cents respectively.

Cheering news comes from the San Juan country. It is vast in extent and rich placer diggings are said to exist there, as well as fine agricultural valleys.

We had a light snow on the 20th inst., but all the snow disappeared in a few hours after it had fallen. The weather since has been very fine.

Delay of the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The Pony Express going West was twenty-four hours late, owing to a new rider losing his way and freezing to death. He was a German—name unknown.

Death of Ralph Farnum.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., Wednesday, Dec. 26.

RALPH FARNUM, the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, died this morning, at the residence of his son, in Acton, Maine. His age was 104 years, 5 months and 19 days.

Death of Hon. Henry M. Fuller.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

HENRY M. FULLER, ex-member of Congress from the Honesdale District, died this morning, in this city, of typhoid fever; aged 40. He was a defeated candidate in the Second District, last October.

Fire at South Bend, Ind.

SOUTH BEND, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

OLIVER & LITTLE's plough factory, and B. PRICE's cabinet factory, were burned at 2 o'clock this morning. Loss $15,000; no insurance.

Railroad Casualties.

PEORIA, Ill., Wednesday, Dec. 26.

A passenger train on the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad ran off the track, when four miles out, this morning. E. S. MILLER, of Lodi, N. Y., was fatally injured. None of the others were hurt seriously.

STRATFORD, C. W., Tuesday, Dec. 25.

Mr. STAPLETON was almost instantly killed while attempting to get on an express train, this morning.

Boy Drowned at Sackett's Harbor.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Three boys fell through the ice while skating on the bay to-day. A son of WM. PETITT was drowned.

Gone into Liquidation.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The State Savings' Fund has gone into liquidation, having made an assignment.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Three hundred men were yesterday sent from the Charlestown Navy-yard by special train to join the ship-of-war *Macedonian* at Portsmouth.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The issue for the current week contains

The commencement of DICKENS' CHRISTMAS STORY,

THE MESSAGE FROM THE SEA;

The continuation of that capital story, by SHIRLEY BROOKS,

THE SILVER CORD;

With other interesting and attractive Literary contents.

Among the Political features will be found the

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD,

Before the New-England Society of this City;

The Fourth Letter of

MR. RAYMOND TO MR. YANCEY;

With the Proceedings of Congress, and of the Sovereign Convention of South Carolina; the Progress of the Disunion Movement; the Excitement at Pittsburgh; the Great Fraud in the Department of the Interior, &c.

The General News contains highly important and interesting advices from Europe; the Bombardment of Gaeta; the Close of the War in China, &c., &c., with ample details of Domestic Intelligence; Military and Naval information; Personal Gossip, and other matters of interest.

The Editorial Page has its usual variety of topic and comment.

Single copies in a wrapper may be obtained at the counter. Price FOUR CENTS.

No. 6 Maiden-lane.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
Wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Holiday Present.
A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE.
At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Presents for New Year's.
A beautiful and choice selection of French Fancy Boxes filled with Confectionery, secs, bags, routes, corsets, baskets, and a large assortment of fancy baskets, watch-cases, pin-cushions, napkin rings, picture-frames, &c., for sale at TAYLOR'S SALOON, Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

The Most Useful Holiday Present.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.
$50 and upward—No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
GIVE THE BEST.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.—WHOLESALE and Retail—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Linen Collars made to Order,
At short notice and in any style, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Dress Shirts made to Order,
In the very best style, and as wanted, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine
may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Under Garments and Hosiery
Made to order
At UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Hurrah for the Holidays.
Presents for the Million at White's Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Furs, Furs, retailed at wholesale prices.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1832, No. 255 West 15th-st.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines
At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted.
538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Holiday Clothing
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
We have determined to close out the balance of our Winter stock at
A DEDUCTION OF
10 PER CENT.
BELOW MARKED PRICES.
SMITH BROTHERS,
Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

A. Rumrill & Co.,
NO. 264 BROADWAY.
The right kind of a Present for the
HOLIDAYS.
One of those fine-adjusted and Chronometrically-rated three-quarter plate American Watches, of the new series, made by the
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
OF WALTHAM, MASS.
THE FINEST AND MOST DURABLE TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE.
For sale, until Jan. 1, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 Broadway.

Fire in Frankfort Street.
NEW-YORK, Dec., 22d 1860.
Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER:
Permit me to inform you that at the fire which occurred in the seven story building, Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-street on the 15th inst., one of your Alarm Patent Safes was severely exposed to the heat, for many hours. On opening it at your manufactory, which had to be done by drilling &c., I was exceedingly gratified to find my books and papers in a state of preservation. I am fully convinced that the Alum Patent Safe is all that you claim it to be, viz: a sure protector and fire defying repository for books and papers.
Yours &c.
EDWARD O. JENKINS,
No. 183 William-street.
The Alum Patent Safes—and Rotary Locks for dwelling house doors, for Sale by the Patentee and sole manufacturers.
VALENTINE & BUTLER.
No. 337 Broadway.

Holidays.—The best place to purchase a pure article of Candy Sugar-plums, &c. &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established in 1806, it has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied.
FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, BAGS, &c.,
suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William-sts. offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half-Hose, &c. Also, a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

At Retail until the 31st of December.
WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.
Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

New-Year's Tables
AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway.
Orders may now be left for refreshments for New-Year's Tables, delivered to any part of New-York or Brooklyn. Cakes, Pyramids, Boned Turkeys, Chicken Salads, Jellies, Mottoes, Pickled Oysters, &c., all of the best quality and at reasonable prices.

Baby-Tender.—Parents should examine Dr. BROWN'S PATENT SPRING BABY-TENDER—a new and admirable article of BABY and NURSERY furniture; it is an unequaled Holiday Present for mothers and children. Call at No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

For Christmas Trees.
Fancy Articles, Candles, Mottoes, Bon-Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c., &c.
For New-Year's Table: Boned Turkey, Pickled Oysters, Salad, Charlotte Russe, Ice Cream, &c., &c.
WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Genin, No. 513 Broadway.
HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPES, MUFFS AND CUFFS.
MINK CAPES, MUFFS AND CUFFS.
CHILDREN'S FURS IN SETS.
GENTS' FUR CAPS, COLLARS, GLOVES AND SLEIGH ROBES.

Notice.—All persons wishing boots and shoes of every description and of the most fashionable styles, will call at CAHILL & WOOD'S, No. 627 Broadway between Houston and Bleecker sts. The whole stock is reduced 25 per cent. below former prices.

New-Year Presents.—Ladies, if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes for yourselves and Children, also Toilet Slippers (presents for gentlemen,) patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Ladies' Capes, Half Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs; also Fur Hoods, Gloves and Gauntlets. All desirable articles for Holiday Presents, at BANTA'S No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster-st.

Ringwood or White Knitted Woolen Gloves at LEARY & CO.'S Successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, leaders and introducers of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Skating Jackets.
D. C. SILLECK & COX,
No. 150 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.

Overcoats for the Holidays.
At Panic prices—from $5 to $26.
At Messrs. GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S Mammoth Clothing Warehouses, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship, perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Genin's Holiday Hat for Young Men, now ready, at GENIN'S Hat and Fur Store, No. 513 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

ORMSBY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 26, the wife of W. L. ORMSBY, Jr., of twin sons. Mother and boys doing well.

MARRIED.

JAGGER—BECKWITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Thomas G. Osborn, Mr. DAVID JAGGER, of Riverhead, L. I., to Miss ELIZA M. BECKWITH, of Greenport, L. I.

SHEADY—LEWIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, Dr. GEORGE F. SHEADY to Miss MARY LEWIS, daughter of the late John Lewis, Esq., all of New-York.

BUNKER—LOINES.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of Paul Bunker, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, according to the Order of the Society of Friends, EDWARD S. BUNKER and ALICE LOINES, daughter of Mary S. and the late John Loines.

COFFIN—COLLINS.—In Collinwood, Jefferson County, Ohio, on Thursday, Dec. 13, at the residence of the bride's brother, E. K. Collins, by Rev. Mr. Lavery, Mr. H. L. COFFIN, of Cincinnati, to Miss BERTA COLLINS, of New-York.

ERVING—PENNINGTON.—In Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, by Rev. Dr. Coxe, LANGDON ERVING, to SOPHIA C. PENNINGTON, daughter of Josias Pennington, Esq.

DIED.

COOKE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, at the residence of his brother, No. 29 West 26th-st., of typhoid fever, Dr. PURCELL COOKE, of Brooklyn.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 10½ A. M., from Dr. Cutler's Church, Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BEACH.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, after a short illness, CLARA J., wife of Dr. John Beach, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 83 West 28th-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

☞ St. Louis and Cincinnati papers please copy.

DAY.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, suddenly, MARTHA, wife of William T. Day, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the McDougal st. Baptist Church, the members of Olive Branch Lodge No. 31, I. O. O. F., and the active and honorary members of Excelsior Hose Company No. 14, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 28 Charlton-st., without further invitation.

YERKS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, SUSANNAH, relict of John Yerks, aged 80 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, No. 61 Washington-street.

OLIVER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. OLIVER, son of James D. Oliver, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, No. 63 Amity-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

ELLIS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, after a short illness, BENJAMIN ELLIS, aged 59 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, at 1½ P. M., from No. 182 East Broadway. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WEEKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, suddenly, CARLYLE T. WEEKS, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his sons, Matthew Henry, Carlyle T., Jr., and George W., and also the friends of his brothers, Nathaniel, Samuel, Jacob and Benjamin F. Weeks, and his brother-in-law, S. C. Burdett, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 1st-av., on Friday, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

PRICE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, of consumption, MARY ANN PRICE, wife of Samuel Price, aged 25 years.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, to-morrow, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 185 East 30th-st.

FANNING.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, of croup, JOSEPH BRAWERS, youngest child of John H. and Mary B. Fanning, in the 3d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will appear to-morrow.

BEAN.—On Christmas Morning, Dec. 25, of congestion of the brain, Miss MARTHA GILLEY, daughter of the late Rev. Moses Bean.

BOWMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, EDWIN AMORY, son of Amory H., Jr., and Rebecca Bowman, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from No. 46 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) 27th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

CARSON.—In South Brooklyn, at her late residence, No. 50 Carroll st., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, ELIZA A., wife of Joseph Carson, aged 31 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Dec. 28, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

ROBINSON.—In New Brighton, on Monday, Dec. 24, GEORGE DUER, son of Beverly Robinson, aged 5 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale.
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 613, Dec. 26, 1860.
14, 40, 5, 19, 28, 21, 18, 72, 63, 13, 71, 17, 64, 57.
Class No. 614, Dec. 26, 1860.
64, 59, 28, 60, 42, 69, 32, 16, 57, 14, 29, 66, 8, 61.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 26 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

A NEW NOVEL,
BY
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
Entitled
THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND,
A STORY OF
THE COAST OF MAINE.
Written expressly for
THE INDEPENDENT.
This new work, by the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," will appear in continuous numbers in
THE INDEPENDENT,
Beginning with the first week in the New Year. It will be copyrighted for the author's benefit, and will appear in no other newspaper or periodical but
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A new volume of
THE INDEPENDENT
will begin with the beginning of the New Year. It is best to subscribe immediately. Price Two Dollars a year in advance, but worth ten times the money. Address
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WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL DICTIONARY,
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BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
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D. S. BARNES & CO.,
No. 13 and 15 Park-row,
will, from this date, offer their immense and well-assorted stock of
PATENT MEDICINES
and Druggists' Articles, for cash, at prices to correspond with "the times." Their stock will be found complete, and consists, in part, of

Aperients,	Capsules,	Plasters,
Alteratives,	Cordials,	Purifiers,
Bitters,	Extracts,	Panaceas,
Balsams,	Hair Dyes,	Pills,
Confections,	Invigorators,	Salves,
Catholicons,	Liniments,	Sarsaparillas,
Cod Liver Oils,	Magnesias,	Trusses,
Carminatives,	Ointments,	Vermifuges,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

Terms—Net cash.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
D. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

PANIC OVER.
SIX MILLIONS SPECIE ARRIVED.
FIVE MILLIONS SAID TO BE AFLOAT.

WHERE DOES THE SPECIE GO?	WHERE IS THE SPECIE WEIGHED?
In 83 Lillie's Wrought and Chilled Iron Safes now in use in the City Banks and Clearing House.	On Howe's Standard Ball bearing Scales in the Banks, at the Mint and Assay Offices.
35 SECOND HAND SAFES of other makers, for sale cheap, taken in exchange for Lillie's.	17 SECOND HAND SCALES for sale cheap taken in exchange for Howe's Standard Scales.

I am prepared to allow fair prices for second hand Safes in exchange for Lillie's. Also for second hand Scales in exchange for Howe's Standard Scales.
FRANK E. HOWE.
No 203 Broadway, one block below Astor House.

APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, TOILET SETS,
SILVER and PLATED SETS,
MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
and PARIS FANCY GOODS.
We have a very large and choice variety of these goods, and are determined not to carry them over to our next season, consequently we shall offer them during the present Holiday season AT A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490, and 492 Broadway, corner Broome st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists.
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

ADVICE TO OUR PATRONS.
Turn to the Dry Goods column of this paper and read the article by Messrs. DAILEY & CO., headed "Compare the Figures."

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
Of over $250,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
As the season is drawing to a close, and owing to the deranged state of financial matters, I have concluded to mark down my stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, and sell the same regardless of cost. Furnishing Goods and Children's Clothing in every variety, and will be sold in the same ratio.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The Largest Store in the City.

THE VERDICT OF THE SICK.—LETTERS from Dyspeptics, in every State, are continually received by the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, expressing in the most enthusiastic terms their confidence in that celebrated restorative. The writers differ in their modes of expression, but they breathe but one sentiment. That immeasurable benefit has been derived by thousands from the agreeable and potent stomachic is a fact established by clouds of witnesses. Dyspepsia and the countless diseases of the stomach and bowels to which it gives rise, literally vanish before the searching, bracing and purifying influence of this great renovator of the physical system, which acts simultaneously on all the internal organs requiring regulation and invigoration.

THE LUTHER ATWOOD OIL COMPANY'S
ILLUMINATING OIL,
MADE BY THE
DOWNER PROCESS,
Equal to the best KEROSENE, manufactured by any other parties.
IS NEARLY COLORLESS.
ENTIRELY DEODORIZED.
BURNS IN ALL RESPECTS TO PERFECTION.
FOR SALE IN ANY QUANTITY,
ON
ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
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WHO WILL SEND,
Before the First of January,
THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS WITH $6 TO
THE INDEPENDENT.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
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HOLIDAY SUPPLIES.
CHOICE IMPORTATIONS of
WINES, BRANDIES, etc.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
BY THE CASE OR DEMIJOHN.
In order to reduce stock, and retain our employes the subscribers offer, on the above terms, selections in wood and glass of
SHERRY, MADEIRA, AND PORT WINES,
COGNAC BRANDIES, OLD HOLLANDS,
JAMAICA, AND ST. CROIX SPIRITS.
These goods are mostly of our own importations and of approved quality.
IN CHAMPAGNES, we have a large assortment of fine brands.
BOURBON, RYE, and MONONGAHELA WHISKIES received direct from the best distillers, including some very choice varieties.
Of BOTTLED GOODS we have the largest and best assortment in the country, including "OLD ROYAL HOLLANDS," "STADT HUIS SCHNAPPS," "PURE LONDON CORDIAL GIN," "AMBROSIAL" and "SADDLE BAG" WHISKIES, and assorted grades of BRANDIES, WINES, etc.
This is a rare opportunity to those living in this City and vicinity to supply themselves with fine goods and at low prices. B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
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IMPORTERS OF
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
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DIAMOND FULL SETS, from $2,000 to $5,000.
DIAMOND NECKLACES, BROOCHES, PINS, &c.
STONE CAMEO SETS, with Diamonds or Pearls.
WATCHES FROM JURGENSEN, COOPER, and all the best makers.
PARISIAN JEWELRY, CORAL JEWELRY,
FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., &c.
We import our own goods, and offer them at the very lowest
POSSIBLE PRICES AT WHOLESALE
or retail.
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FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, next to the Ladies' Entrance.
House in Paris, No. 58 Rue de la Verrerie.

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Nos. 1, 2 and 3 EACH CONTAINING 12 VIEWS.
SUITABLE FOR ANY STEREOSCOPE.
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I. The Bridge of Sighs, Venice.
II. Temple of Thebes.
III. Temple of Edfou.
IV. Tombs of the Mameluke Kings.
V. St. Mark's Church, Venice.
VI. Perspective View of St. Mark's, Venice.
VII. A Nubian Temple.
VIII. The Sphynx and Great Pyramid.
IX. Temple Karnassy, Nubia.
X. Great Temple of Abou Simbel.
XI. The Doge's Palace, Venice.
XII. Temple of Ceres, Pestum.
CONTENTS OF NO. 2.
I. Cologne Cathedral.
II. Church of St. Andrew, Rome.
III. Cathedral of St. Etienne, Vienna.
IV. Burial Ground, Palermo.
V. Cathedral of Notre Dame, Bruges.
VI. Great Eastern, steamer.
VII. Mayence Cathedral.
VIII. Greek Church, St. Petersburg.
IX. Protestant Church, Amsterdam.
X. Burial Ground, Palermo, (another view.)
XI. Palace of the Czar, St. Petersburg.
XII. Great Eastern, steamer, (another view.)
CONTENTS OF NO. 3;
I. The Louvre, Paris.
II. The Pantheon, Paris.
III. Arc de Triomphe.
IV. The Museum of the Louvre.
V. The Museum of the Louvre, (another view.)
VI. Group of the Three Graces.
VII. Notre Dame, front view.
VIII. Rouen Cathedral.
IX. Notre Dame.
X. Toilet of Atalanta.
XI. Hall of the Cariatides.
XII. Statue of Hyacinthe.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM, AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
IMPORTANT CHANGE IN EXPRESS TRAINS.
On and after Monday Dec. 24, 1860, Express trains for Albany, connecting with New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroad, will start from and arrive at Tryon-row, near City Hall, New-York. Leave at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.
Cars also start from 26th-st. Station, at 7.30 A. M., 10.25 A. M., and 4.45 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points.
Pleasant rooms are provided for Passengers at City Hall Station.
JOHN BURCHILL,
Assistant Superintendent.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE
LUCIUS HART,
SELLING AT PANIC PRICES,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.
A large assortment of richly Silver-plated Ware, USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL, HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS.

Coffee and Tea-urns from .... $3 to $15	Casters from .... $3 to $15
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Also, CHILDREN'S CUPS, in great variety. FORKS and SPOONS, TETE-A-TETE SETS, BUTTER DISHES, BREAKFAST CASTERS, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—AT A REGULAR MEETING of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 31, I. O. of O. F., held on the 25th inst., it was resolved that all its members attend the funeral of the wife of their Brother, Wm. T. Day, N. G., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 28 Charlton-st.
ALFRED GOODELL, N. G. pro tem.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW
AND
STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS
STOOD
THE TEST OF YEARS AND STILL
GROWS
MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY.
IT IS
PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
See what
OTHERS SAY OF IT.
A DISTINGUISHED ST. LOUIS PHYSICIAN
WRITES:

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1860.
O. J. WOOD, Esq.: *Dear Sir:* Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative after a trial of 5 years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time. After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in travelling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those christians have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I called to see you personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New-York.

You are at liberty to publish this or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No. 1,930, will be promptly answered.

Yours, truly,
JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry Co., Penn., June 7, 1859.
Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I was induced more than a year ago to try your valuable Hair Restorative, for the purpose of cleansing my head of dandruff. I had suffered with it upon my head for years, and had never been able to get anything to do me any good in removing it, although I had tried many preparations, until I saw your advertisement in a Harrisburg paper. Being there at the time, I called at Gross & Kunkle's drug store, and bought a bottle, and now am prepared to recommend it to universal use, for it has completely removed all dandruff from my head, and an application once in two weeks keeps it free from any itching or other unpleasantness. I must also state that my hair had become quite white in places, and, by the use of your preparation, has been restored to its original color. I am now 50 years of age, and although I have used two bottles of the Restorative, no one has any knowledge of it, as I allow a few gray hairs to remain, in order to save my appearance compared with my age. My head is now of less trouble to me, in keeping it clean, &c., than at any time since I have been a child. I consider your preparation of great value, and, although I do not like to expose myself, I consider it my duty to say so. You can use this or any part of it in any shape you think proper, if it is worth anything to you.

Yours, &c.,
H. H. EITER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 30, 1859.
DEAR SIR: I here send you a statement that I think you are entitled to the benefit of. I am a resident of Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years. I am now over fifty years of age. For about twenty years past my hair has been turning considerably gray, and was almost entirely white and very stiff and unpliant. I had seen a number of certificates of the very wonderful effect of your Hair Restorative but supposed there was more fiction than truth in them; but entertaining a strong desire to have my hair, if possible, restored to its original color and fineness, as it was in my younger days a beautiful black, I concluded I would make the experiment commencing in a small way. I purchased one of your small bottles, at one dollar, and commenced using, following directions as nearly as I could. I soon discovered the dandruff removed, and my hair, that was falling off in large quantities, was considerably tightened, and a radical change taking place in the color. I have continued to use it, till I have used three of your small bottles and just begun on the fourth. I have now as pretty a head of dark brown, or light black hair as any man, or as I had in my youthful days, when a boy in the hills of Western Virginia. My head is entirely clear of dandruff, and the hair ceased entirely falling off and is as soft and fine, and feels as oily, as though it was just from the hands of a French shampooer. Many of my acquaintances frequently say to me, "Butler, where did you get that fine wig?" I tell them it was the effects of your Restorative. It is almost impossible to convince them that it is the original hair of the same old gray head.

Yours, truly
FREDERICK T. BUTLER,
Bloomington, Monroe County, Ind.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has acquired a reputation from actual test and experiment which cannot be enhanced by newspaper puffs. In our own vicinity it has been extensively used and we believe in every case with every desired result, and receives the universal indorsement of all who have tried it. We therefore recommend it as one of those few genuine *nostrums* which accomplishes all it professes, and all the bald and gray could desire.—*Columbia Spy.*

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—In another column will be found an advertisement of this well-known and excellent preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color. The Hair Restorative also cures cutaneous eruptions, and prevents the hair falling off. We have seen many authentic testimonials in proof of these assertions, some of which are from gentlemen whom we have known for many years as persons of the most reliable character. Don't dye till you have tried this Restorative.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We are not in the habit of puffing every new discovery, for in some cases of the they are quack nostrums, but we take great pleasure in recommending Professor Wood's article to all whose hair is falling off or turning gray. Our well known contributor, Finley Johnson, Esq., has experienced the benefit of its application, and joins with us in speaking of its virtues. Let all try it and bald heads will be as rare as snow in Summer.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Unlike most specifics, this is proved, by unimpeachable evidence to possess great efficacy as a restorer of the hair to its pristine vigor. Where the head had become almost bald because of sickness, the use of this article has produced a beautiful growth of thick, glossy hair. It is therefore a valuable preparation for all classes. Its ingredients are such as to effectually eradicate dandruff and other impurities, which operate so injuriously to the hair. It also has curative properties of another description. In many cases pimples and other disfigurements of the skin disappear wherever it is used. There is no hazard attaching to the trial of this remedy, and its effects can only be beneficial as the compound, if it does not cause a manifest improvement, is incapable of doing harm, as its component elements are perfectly innocuous.—*Boston Transcript, April 22, 1860.*

A GENUINE BOON.—In our capacity as conductor of a public journal, we are called upon to advertise the cure-alls of the day, each of which claims to be unadulterated in its composition and infallible in its curative effects. In with what justice we leave our readers to determine. In one instance, however—Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative—we are so well assured of the notable qualities of the article, that we give it our indorsement as all that its inventor and vendor claims it to be. Its effect upon a failing head of hair is universally known to be magical. Like lime or guano on exhausted land, it brings its crop wherever applied. Our own thatch is fortunately healthy, but we advise our friends with sparsely-growing hair to try the Restorative.—*Columbia Spy.*

ALL HAIR DYES ABANDONED—WOOD'S GREAT ARTICLE HAS TAKEN THE FIELD.—Professor Wood stands on an eminence no chemist, whose attention has been turned to inventing a hair tonic, has ever before reached. His fame is sudden but world-wide, and thousands who have worn wigs or been bald for years are now, through the use of his preparation, wearing their own natural and luxuriant head covering. So much for chemistry the chemistry of human life, and the laws which apply to the functions of the system. Prof. Wood studied out the human hair, its character, its properties, its diseases, and how to restore the decaying vitality of that ornament; he saw, as in his own case that gray hair is unnatural unless the age of the individual had reached fourscore, and he believed that the hair could be naturally revitalized. He tried his own case—almost bald and quite gray at the age of thirty-seven—he restored his own hair in color, strength and luxuriance, and the article he did it with he gave to the world. Get WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take nothing else.—*New-York Day Book.*

Depots, No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

☞ At No. 444 Broadway will be found always on hand, the genuine Family and Patent Medicines.

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
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PUBLISH THIS DAY:
I.
THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE FABLE BOOK, CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY FABLES. With Sixty Illustrations, by Harrison Weir. Square 4to, Muslin, 75 cents.
II.
THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF BIRDS. Illustrated with sixty-one engravings, by W. HARVEY. Square 4to, Muslin, 75 cents.
III.
STUDIES FROM LIFE. by Miss MULOCK, Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c. 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS
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ATKINSON'S AMOOR REGIONS. Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor and the Russian Acquisitions on the Confines of India and China. With Adventures among the Mountain Kirghis; and the Manjours Manyargs Toungouz Touzemts, Goldi, and Gelyaks; the Hunting and Pastoral Tribes. By THOMAS WITLAM ATKINSON, F. G. S., F. R. G. S. Map and Wood-cuts. 8vo. Muslin, $3 00; Half Calf, $3 50.

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Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS,
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GREAT BARGAINS.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
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LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
At a great reduction from
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LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
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In handsome boxes
Containing one dozen,
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Entire stock of
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Every body will be satisfied that we are in
EARNEST

After perusing the following list of prices. Until the 1st of January we will continue to offer the following unequaled bargains.
READ! READ!! READ!!!
COMPARE THE FIGURES.

White French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces..........	$3 75
White French China Dinner-sets, 149 pieces..........	28 00
White French China Dinner-plates, the dozen..........	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen..........	1 20
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen..........	90
White French China Covered Dishes, each..........	75
White French China Soup Tureens, each..........	2 00
White French China Tea Cups and Saucers, the dozen..........	1 50
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces..........	5 00
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces..........	46 75
Gold and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces..........	8 00
Gold and Col'd French China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces..........	57 00
Silver-plated Tea-kettles each..........	9 00
Silver plated Tea Sets, six pieces..........	20 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen..........	2 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen..........	4 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen..........	1 75

TOGETHER WITH
An elegant assortment of
RICH CHINA VASES,
BISQUE AND PARIAN FIGURES,
BRONZE FIGURES,
BRONZE VASES
&c., &c., for the
HOLIDAY SEASON.
The public may rest assured that every article advertised will be on sale.
CUT OUT THIS LIST
And bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

FURS.

FURS!
FURS! FURS!!
MINK MUFFS at $10, worth $14.
MINK VICTORINES at $4, worth $6.
A choice assortment of Misses' and Childrens' FURS—Cheap, to suit the times.
J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.,
Opposite Mercer-st.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

222½ A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
EDMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

FURS, FURS, FURS!—RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Furs at greatly reduced prices, at P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st. We are now offering the entire stock of rich mink sets, Russian and Hudson Bay sable, stone marten, fitch marten, together with an endless variety of well seasoned Furs, at 25 per cent. below cost, in order to effect a clearance of stock by the 1st of January. The proprietor about retiring from the business is the object of this sacrifice. Also, a large variety of Misses Furs at half-price, at the Patent Fur Muff Emporium. P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 86 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, one large, or two small rooms, on second floor, in a desirable location, between Bleecker and 11th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Terms must be reasonable. Address, with full particulars, K., Box No. 4,665 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. —A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board for single gentlemen, and gentlemen and their wives, can be had at No. 24 East 21st-st., one door from Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND two single gentlemen can find board and pleasant rooms at No. 62 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—IN the Hotel St. Germain, 5th av., Broadway and 22d-st. Having completed the spacious dining-room added to this Hotel, the proprietor is prepared to accommodate families and single gentlemen with delightful front rooms and board at table d'hote. Private tables and meals à la carte as heretofore.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, No. 230 West 34d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., wish to let furnished, with board, a large room with closet, on second floor, at $10 per week, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman wishes a room with or without tea or late dinner for self, and full board for a daughter, aged 12, where she would be under good influences. Location below 10th-st. Address, with terms, W. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, for a gentleman and wife, at a convenient distance from the Wall-st. Ferry. Terms about $10 per week. References exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE.
LETTING AND COLLECTIONS.

A gentleman now and for the last twenty years in this business, having part of his time at liberty, desires to increase his business.
He is every way qualified both in experience and integrity, and refers to Mr. John R. Murray, No. 80 Nassau-st., and Mr. James Barrow, No. 219 5th-av.
Address M., Box No. 2,164 Post-office.

WANTED—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT IN the upper part of this city or Brooklyn, in a respectable neighborhood, in exchange for a cottage in Williamsburgh, within three blocks of the South 8th st. Ferry. The premises are supplied with gas and water. The street is sewered. The present occupant would be pleased to remain, at a rent of $350 per year. Apply to JAS. C. GODFREY, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 218 Front-st.

TO LET.

NO. 600 BROADWAY.—A LARGE FRONT room on second floor, suitable for a club room or any light mechanical business; also, other rooms suitable for offices, studios, &c. Apply to W. E. BRINCKERHOFF, No. 600 Broadway, in the Carriage Repository.

TO LET—A LARGE CONCERT ROOM, WITH ALL fixtures complete, on Broadway; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to W. E. BRINCKERHOFF, No. 600 Broadway, in the Carriage Repository.

TO LET—A PART OR THE WHOLE OF A VERY desirable office, until May 1, or longer. Rent moderate. Inquire at Room No. 6, No. 429 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 READY cash, in a highly respectable, pleasant business already established, exceedingly lucrative and permanent, paying more than 150 per cent. net profit. To the right kind of a man will be given a permanent situation and uncommon inducements, by calling at No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, immediately.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS restaurant; dining and supper rooms fitted up in good style and in a good locality. An energetic man, with from $300 to $500, wanted to take the place of a retiring one, or will sell all. Address LEXINGTON, corner 27th-st. and 3d-av. Call before 12 A. M.

FOR SALE.—A TEA AND COFFEE STORE NOW doing a large cash business; location, either Bowery, Catharine or Vesey sts. Address B. S., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HELP WANTED.

A TIDY GIRL.—WANTED, A TIDY GIRL, WHO can come well recommended, to do light work and sew, at No. 40 Grove-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A FIRST-RATE cake ornamenter; also, a second hand on cake. Call at No. 1,044 Broadway, corner 29th-st., before 12 M. or corner 9th-st. and 3d-av., between 12½ and 3½ o'clock.

JUGGED HARE AND ENGLISH PLUM Pudding for dinner TO-DAY. English Mutton and Mince Pies TO-MORROW. For sale, Yarmouth Bloaters, Scotch Finnon Haddocks, English Filberts, Hares, Bacon, Hams, &c., at the Elizabethan Ale Lunch Rooms. T. RICHARDSON, Agent. BEN. HONEY on hand. No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner of William.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing, or would take a nurse's place, and do plain sewing; has most excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has over 18 years' experience in England and this country as cook; can give excellent city reference. Call or address for two days, at No. 63 4th av., near 9th-st.; no objections to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family as cook, by a respectable Scotch woman, who perfectly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing; is a good baker of bread; can come well recommended from her last situation. Can be seen for three days at No. 238 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY Woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as Cook, in all its branches; understands Meats, Poultry, Baking and Pastry, Soups and Jellies; wages $9. City or Country. Call at or address No. 216 East Twenty-third st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; or would act as orderly cook in a hotel or boarding house; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant girl, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, all kinds of soups, pastries and jellies; is also a first-rate bread-baker; no objections to assist with washing and ironing; three years' reference. Call at No. 113 West 24th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; she understands all kinds of meats, pastries, game, &c.; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 249 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation in City or country; is an excellent cook in every department, and has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman; is a good plain cook and baker; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the City or country; good reference. Can be seen at No. 50 6th-av., Waverley place.

AS COOK &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A very tidy, respectable German girl as cook, washer and ironer or as general housemaid; is a first rate baker, willing and obliging, and no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUation wanted by two sisters; one as cook, bake and assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City references from their last places. Can be seen at No. 62 West 21st st., corner 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A neat, respectable Protestant German girl, desires a situation in either of the above capacities. Will be found a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to chamberwork and fine washing; is of an obliging disposition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A tidy, respectable and well-disposed young woman desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; is an excellent cook, and good washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies, and has excellent testimonials. Apply at No 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a smart competent young woman with 3 years reference; will be found willing and obliging. Please apply 2 days at No. 414 4th-av., near 29th st., in the store

AS DRESSMAKER.—DRESSMAKER, TO GO out by the day or week, in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker wishes to go out by the day, week, or month. Unexceptionable City reference as to competency and ability. Call all week at No. 61 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WANTS employment by the day in families to cut and fit ladies' dresses. Apply at 68 East 13th-st., corner 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted. Any lady in want of a really smart, reliable servant, for kitchen work or general housework, with first-class references for honesty, neatness and capability, may apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to go South. Call at 89 West 11th st., in the rear.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a Protestant, a situation as child's nurse; understands her business perfectly, and is an excellent needle woman; will be found faithful and obliging. Can be seen at No. 101 West 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHILDREN'S NURSE.—Wanted, by a person who owns a top Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, (can make ladies' clothes in a style,) a place in a family to serve children or make herself otherwise useful; or would go out by the day; can embroider with Grover & Baker's; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 129 East 28th st., or address A. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INTELLIgent lady of respectability, is desirous of obtaining a situation to attend store, or as housekeeper, family dressmaker or nursery governess; a home more the object than compensation; would leave the City. Communications addressed to Miss HAMBLIN, Chatham-square Post-office, for one week.

WANTED—A HOME AND SMALL SALARY BY a young lady of experience, (with testimonials and references.) Teacher of piano melodeon, vocalization, higher and lower English, drawing, painting, and competent as organist, church singer, companion, letter writer, copyist, accountant, contributor or corrector of manuscripts, &c. Address HOME, Box No. 10 Brooklyn Post-office.

A WIDOW WOULD BE THANKFUL TO get embroidery on linen or muslin, being in want; the best of City reference. Address LAURA, No. 101 Thompson-st., for one week. It is more blessed to give than receive.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man, in a private family; would go a short distance in the country and make himself useful to his employer; he understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen at the store of his late employer, C. H., No. 221 Washington-st., for this week, or address a note to G. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived with first class families in this City; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No 50 4th-av., or address a note to J. K., at the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family by a respectable Protestant man with first-class City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability, for the past seven years; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Can be seen at or address COACHMAN, No. 187 East 33d-st., for this week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation, by a young man, (English;) thoroughly understands his business; is well acquainted with the management of fast horses. Address W. B., Mr. Lowry's sadler, No. 932 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a Scotchman and his wife, Protestants; one as coachman and gardener, the other as cook, washer and ironer; have no objections to go to the country; can take care of a farm if required; good reference if required. Call at No. 128 19th-st., second floor, 3 doors east of 7th av. Can be seen for 3 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man desires a situation as coachman and groom, and all kinds of farm-work in all its branches, in the care of horses, harness and coaches; can milk good; is an excellent groom and a careful driver; can produce one year's recommendations from his last place. Call at No. 259 Bowery, or address a note, for two days, to J. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, with a long practice, under various climes, of the culture, pruning and propagation of fruit trees, plants and grape-vines, flowering plants and shrubbery, and all kinds of vegetables, both artificial and natural, with the accurate laying out of roads and ornamental planting; has lived in this country eight years, with the best of families; has good references. Address J. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a respectable man and wife, without family, the man as practical gardener or coachman; the woman is a good cook, washer and ironer and waitress; both understand their business perfectly; she understands the care of milk and butter; the best of reference; no objection to City or country. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A STEADY FAITHFUL man, with the very best of references, desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent hand over horses, a good assistant gardener, and a thorough Farmer; perfectly willing to make himself generally useful. (Will take moderate wages.) Apply at No. 378 Sixth-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man who perfectly understands his business, and having good City reference; or would take engagements by the day for the holidays, as he is very competent. Can be seen, or address C. BYRNE, No. 93 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for this week.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, of excellent address and thorough knowledge of his business; has occupied a like position in some of the most respectable City families, and will refer to them for his qualification. Address, or call upon A. M., at No. 101 6th-av., in the drug store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser can come well recommended. Address or call at Mme. A. ALVISET'S, No. 590 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, this day and to-morrow, from 2 until 3 o'clock P. M.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a young Frenchman in a private family or boarding-house, or a public house; good City reference; speaks French and Spanish, and a little English. Can be seen at No. 112 Greenwich-av.

AS IN-DOOR SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUation by an Englishman, lately arrived, as in-door servant, willing to make himself useful, either in town or country, with a good character, and good reference in this City. Address C. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Confectionery, Chocolate, Chocolate Bonbons, Raisins, French and domestic Fruits, cristallisés and glacés, rich French Fancy boxes, Cornucopias, &c., at Retail.
STRUSLENS & PALMERS,
Nos. 66 and 68 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of fine French and Pharmaceutic Confectionery and Chocolate by steam, and importers of French fine Fancy Boxes and Papers, offer at Retail, for the Holidays, their large and varied assortment of articles above named. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will find it advantageous to give us a call.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
E MENDES, No. 609 BROADWAY,
Chocolate Manufacturer and French Confectioner, respectfully informs the public that his annual
HOLIDAY EXHIBITION OF
RICH BOXES, CAFFERETS, BASKETS,
MUSIC BOXES, BOXES SUPERFINE
will take place on MONDAY, Dec 17.
E MENDES' collection of his own manufacture, and imported articles, will be found well worth inspection for
RICHNESS, NOVELTY, AND SPLENDOR.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of French Confectionery in all varieties.
A speciality of Chocolate Bonbon only to be found in this establishment.
Chocolate Toys and fancy ornaments for Christmas Trees. CHOCOLATE BONBON.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

ARTISTIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Beautiful Engravings Framed, Palmer's Photographs and others in passe-partout, Photographic Albums for cartes de visite, Color Boxes in every variety, Boxes for Drawing Pencils and Drawing Instruments, Albums, Portfolios. Also, carved Reading Desks, Bookstands, Flower Vases, &c., &c., the whole forming a most tasty and elegant collection of objets d'art.
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

BISHOP & REIN, IMPORTERS,
Fifth-avenue Hotel, branch of Victor Bishop, No. 21 Maiden lane. Diamond full sets from $2 000 to $5,000; Parisian Jewelry, Watches, Coral Jewelry, &c. All our goods are offered at the very lowest possible prices, wholesale or retail. BISHOP & REIN, Importers,
Fifth avenue Hotel, next to the ladies' entrance.
House in Paris, No. 58 Rue de la Verrerie.

319. FINE WINES AND THICK SYRUPS FOR THE HOLIDAYS 321.
The largest assortment and best selected stock in the upper part of the City, is to be found at Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av.
N. B.—Brandies, Wines, Irish and Scotch Whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum for sale in bond.
WM. HUGHES & SON,
Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York.

"THE UNION FOREVER."
CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Shell Boxes, Fancy Boxes,
Cornets, Sugar Toys, &c.
Also, candies of every description made of pure leaf sugar. STEWART & CO., No. 393 Pearl-st.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL.
BY FRANCIS LOUTREL,
No 45 Maiden-lane
Every variety of fine stationery, writing desks, portfolios, games, albums, chess, expense books, diaries and journals for 1861, &c., &c.

SKATES!
A complete assortment of boys', ladies' and gentlemen's skates.
No. 59 Fulton st.,
TOOL-CHEST,
CHAS. LITTLE, Agent.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED POP CORN,
For Dinners and Lunches, in large or small quantities, at No. 71 East 14th st.
HENRY LYONS, of the Astor.

STRONG'S JUVENILE LIBRARY,
OR
DOLLAR LOT OF BOOKS
T. H. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED
POP CORN.
Principal office, No. 71 East 14th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, New-York, Dec. 26, 1860.

NOTICE.—"THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS" have established a new system for dispensing the relief which is called for, at their offices, No. 1 Bond-st., and at the Rotunda in the Park. Blanks are furnished to the applicants by the officer in charge, which will enable the worthy poor to properly present their claim, while the profligate vagrant will be placed at labor on the Island when forcing himself or herself upon the Institution for maintenance. Certificates of known citizens will be required in all cases, and sufficient time will be taken by the Department before granting permanent relief during the months of January and February.
By order of the Board GEORGE KELLOCK,
NEW YORK Dec. 24, 1860. Superintendent.

The following is the form of the application necessary to obtain relief at the office of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, No 1 Bond st., near Broadway, and at the Rotunda in the Park, (where blank forms will be given to all applicants.)
NEW-YORK,..........1861.
Name of applicant..........
Occupation..........Age..........
Place of birth..........Condition..........
How long in the country..........How long in City..........
Number of persons for whom relief is asked..........
Residence, No..........street..........Ward
Front or rear house....No. of room....and what story....
Whether relief is received from any other quarter......
Whether assisted by any charitable institution and how long?..........
Has aid been received from this Department, and how long?..........
The number and age of each person, and if any sick, how many?..........
What is the relief required?..........
Any means of support, and what are they?..........
In all cases of sickness, the Physician's certificate must be furnished if possible.
All applications to be made one week in advance, to enable the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to examine as to the claims of the parties applying.
All applications to have the following certificate of character signed by some known resident of the neighborhood where they reside:—
I am well acquainted with..........
and believe..........to be in want, and deserving of aid.
....
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK ss.:
I solemnly swear that the foregoing statement made, is true in every particular.
....
Sworn to before me, this....day of..........1861.
....
The above affidavit can be made before the undersigned. No fee required.
In all cases of persons of dissolute and vagrant habits being forced on the Department, they will be aided only in the usual way at the Institutions on the Island, and be required to labor for their support.
By order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.
GEORGE KELLOCK,
Sup't Out Door Poor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.
EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2nd—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.
IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER. ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
☞ Sold by all respectable dealers. ☞ A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lith graphic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address, LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers.)
No. 920 Market-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 107 Fulton-st., N. Y.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Dépôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

LAMB'S PATENT SKATING CHAIR, made very strong, folds in a small space, can be carried conveniently, weighs only seven and a half pounds, for sale by all skate dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st. Also, as above, a large assortment of ladies, gentlemen's and children's Skates, Skate Straps, Sleigh-bell Straps, &c., &c., at wholesale.

KINDLING-WOOD AT 20 CENTS, WHEN 10 or more boxes are ordered. Oak and Pine by the load, (which, if desired, will be sawed, or sawed and split, at small cost,) at yard foot of East 23d-st.
C. COLLINS.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED ENGLISH lady wants a baby to nurse; no objection to go out. Call at No. 227 Cherry-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

—

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

—

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.
For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

—

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.
Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.
Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

—

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

—

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?
Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.
Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.
Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

—

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

—

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

—

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

—

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

—

☞ Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

—

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

—

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 Chatham-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals, directed to Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector, with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and Avenues of the City of New York for a term not exceeding five years," will be received at the City Inspector's office, No. 19 Chatham-st., until SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish, for a term not exceeding five years, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, adopted by the Board of Councilmen Dec. 13 1860.
By the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13 1860.
Approved by the Mayor Dec 15, 1860.
Of which the following is a copy:
Resolved, That the City Inspector be and is hereby directed to advertise forthwith the annexed proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York in accordance with the 8th section of the act passed April 17, 1860, entitled "An act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for City purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to levy a tax for county purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor;" and the said City Inspector is hereby further directed to return the bids, subsequent to the ten days' advertisement, to the Mayor and Common Council immediately, who "are authorized to make or cause to be made any agreement or agreements, contract or contracts for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York—and during a term of years not to exceed five." The party or parties to whom such contract may be awarded shall give such surety as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and the proposals shall be for a period not exceeding five years.

PROPOSALS.

FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEC. 1. I ———— hereby propose and agree to thoroughly clean all the paved streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the City of New York, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. All said streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, and the sweepings shall be immediately removed.

SEC. 3. There shall be removed from the streets, in tight carts all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind which may be delivered to him, or that may be placed in vessels upon the sidewalks, or in the front area of, or upon the upper area steps of any dwelling-house, store, or public building, every twenty-four hours, Sunday excepted.

SEC. 4. The drivers of all carts employed as ash-carts shall have a bell attached to their carts or harness, that notice of their approach may be had, and shall receive all ashes, garbage, sweepings and rubbish which shall be delivered to them, or that may be placed upon the sidewalk in vessels, or in the area, or upon the upper cellar steps of every dwelling house, store or public building. The party employed under this ordinance to have as their own all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind removed, by them removed pursuant thereto.

SEC. 5. Broadway, from the Battery to 14th-st., shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., once every twenty-four hours. Park-row and Chatham-st., Bowery to Grand-st. etc., Fulton-st., east from Broadway, Cortlandt-st., Wall st., Maiden-lane, Whitehall-st., Grand-st., east from Broadway shall be swept at least twice in each week. All streets below Chambers-st. shall be cleaned during the night and before the hour of 7 A. M., between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October and during the night and before the hour of 9 A. M. between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in each year.

When the performance of such work is impracticable from the state of the weather, the City Inspector may, from time to time in writing designate a later hour for the work or dispense with the same temporarily, but he shall not grant such dispensation for a period longer than one week from the date thereof.

SEC. 6. There shall be removed from the City, all dirt, manure, garbage, ashes and rubbish of every kind as fast as the same can be collected, and no deposit of any kind shall be made within the City except such as may be suitable to fill up low ground or sunken lots, and that may be required for such purpose.

SEC. 7. The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter, and the crosswalk and all gutters intersecting the same shall be kept clear of snow and ice.

SEC. 8. The berths at present used for the loading of vessels required by the contractor for the purposes herein specified shall be set apart for like object, or berths equally advantageous shall be hereafter allowed to the contractor.

SEC. 9. The contractor to be authorized to use the Croton water from hydrants for sprinkling streets in advance of the sweepers employed thereon, but not more than one hydrant for each gang shall be opened at a time, and this only so far as to enable the watering-pots to be filled.

SEC. 10. If the parties contracting shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications for the period of forty eight hours after they shall be notified thereof by notice in writing left at their place of business by the City Inspector, then the City Inspector shall notify the Comptroller, who shall communicate the same to the sureties thereof, and if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty eight hours thereafter, then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties.

SEC. 11. The Comptroller shall semi-monthly draw his warrant in favor of the contractor for a proportionate amount of the total sum of the contract as awarded by the Mayor and Common Council.
Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 15, 1860.
D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

The right to reject any or all proposals or bids, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.
Blank proposals, estimates and specifications can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 19 Chatham-st., New York.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Ward School house in 79th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ROBERT McGINNISS, THOMAS McMANUS, MICHAEL FARIHEE, } Building Committee.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS for filling in such part of the southerly half of Harsimus-st., Jersey City, between Green and Hudson-sts., as is not already filled in, with good earth filling up to the established grade, and for the building and placing of the bulkhead in front of the same, will be received at the office of the Hudson River Cement Co., Jersey City, until Saturday the 5th day of January next at noon. Plans and specifications may be seen at said office. The company reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN KERR against LEWIS A. SAYRE and Eliza Ann H., his wife, Moncrief Mitchell, Gideon Pott, James Pott, The Bank of Dansville, Cornelius Baker, Henry M. Baker, Mary Jane Hall, Timothy H. Furniss, Henry Furniss Edward B. Coombs, The Mechanics' Banking Association, J. E. Reamer, Israel Minor, Joseph Oliver, Francis J. Morgan, Samuel F. Righter, D. Randolph Martin, President of the Ocean Bank; William F. Ladd, Lyman Abbott and James B. Richards.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the original and supplemental complaints in this action, which are filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 8 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 21, 1860. H. W. ROBINSON, Plff's Att'y.
The original complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 5th day of November, 1859, and the supplemental complaint in said Clerk's Office on the 21st day of December, 1860. H. W. ROBINSON, Plff's Att'y.
d27-law6wTh.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.
JOSEPH CLINTON, of the city of Albany, insolvent: Notice first published Oct. 24, 1860; creditors to appear before Hon. George Wolford, County Judge of the County of Albany, at his chambers in the city of Albany in said County, on the 7th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorney for Insolvent.
o25-law10wTh ALBANY, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860. WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. —Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.
JOHN R. WILLIS, RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.
n15-law6mTh*

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.. SAVED
The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.
These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of
TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.
Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 99 Murray-st.,
New-York.
Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 62 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—UNTIL May 1st, 1861, a genteelly furnished house in 41st-st., near Broadway. Rent for period $500. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Place.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTERS' SALE OF SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (27th inst.) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE.
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods NOW ON EXHIBITION.
Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Elegant caskets, jewel cases, ladies' work boxes, elegantly fitted superb Sevres and ormolu odor cases, ormolu and real bronze statuettes, bisque and bronze statuettes, gentlemen's dressing cases, India and Chinese goods, together with an elegant assortment of other rich articles of vertu by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway. Ladies are particularly invited to examine them.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, FOR CASH. BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange HOUSE AND LOT No. 40 VANDEWATER-ST.—Lot 20 feet 1 inch front, 21.6 rear, 55.11 on one side, and 34.0 on the other side. JOHN A. WEEKS, Referee, No. 58 Wall-st.

A. W. PORTER & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Important notice to Housekeepers.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
At the elegant residence No. 218 West 14th-st., a few doors from 8th-av.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 27 and 28.
The catalogue comprising the largest and richest assortment of Household Furniture and Works of Art offered at auction this season.
Superb seven octave Piano-forte,
Elegant Drawing room Suites,
Oil-paintings by eminent Artists,
Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
Brocatelle and Lace Curtains, &c.
Commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture and beautiful works of art contained in the above large dwelling, all of which will be sold without reserve, and must be removed immediately, as the house is now to let, comprising a very large and elegant assortment of everything essential to a fashionable and costly furnished residence, in rosewood, oak and mahogany. Sale to commence in the dining-room, with rich silver-ware, of Rogers Brothers' manufacture; urns, casters, spoons, forks cake-baskets, dining sets; superb French and Bohemian China, crystal cut glass, ruby engraved glassware, ivory and pearl cutlery, French porcelain, elegant extension table, with oak dining-room furniture. Parlors—Two richly carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in three-colored brocade, in perfect order; velvet and Wilton carpets, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; two elegant pier glasses, with bases; damask and rich lace curtains; French shades, turkish chairs with lounges to match; reception chairs, in brocade; elegant carved rosewood piano-forte with solid pearl keys; music cabinet, divans, magnificent mantel-vases, bronzes, marble groups of parlor ornaments, with a number of choice and valuable paintings; velvet and Wilton carpets, elegant chandeliers, &c. Chambers (all in rosewood and mahogany)—Superb bedsteads, large hair mattresses, dressing-bureaus, marble washstands, commodes, mirrors, French toilet sets; full suite of chamber furniture, in velvet; cottage and other chairs, arm chairs, sofas, sofa-beds, mahogany chairs, clocks, mirrors, ingrain carpets, &c., with a large quantity of good mahogany furniture of every description; oil-cloths, stair-carpets and rods, marble top hall-stand, and kitchen-ware, &c. Sale at 10½ o'clock precisely.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:
Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 21 day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

J. SNEDECOR'S SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND SALE OF CHOICE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS, STATUARY, WATER COLORS, &c.
To be sold at auction without reserve, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.
The sale to commence at 7 o'clock. Comprising works by all our most eminent artists, and collected from their studios within a short period. The subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of connoisseurs to this collection, as it is seldom that an opportunity occurs where can be obtained such excellent specimens of the artists.
Among the collection can be found the works of Gignoux, Kensett, James M. Hart, Eastman Johnson, Edwin White, Wm. Hart, Boughton, Gifford, Bellows, Innes, Doughty, E. H. May, Tait, McEntee, Beard, Hall, Cropsey, Van Beest, Bierstadt, De Haas, Lilly M. Spencer, Hubbard, Oertel, Dix, Coleman, Sonntag, Wust, D. Johnson, Rossiter, Warren, J. G. Brown, Stearns, Ehninger, Waterman, Boutelle, Pope, C. H. Moore, Brevoort, Thom, Coutourier, H. Rotner, &c., &c.
There is included in this sale a superb Statue, entitled "CUPID,"
BY THE EMINENT SCULPTOR, IVES.
This really excellent work has excited considerable attention, and will be sold without reserve on the evening above mentioned.
The above collection is now on exhibition, free, at the gallery and store of the subscriber. Exhibition open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. each day until the evening of sale. J. SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 26 and 27, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., superb sale of Japanese and other fancy goods, comprising cabinets, trays, French bowls, cups, China vases, boxes &c. Also, an invoice of Canton China ware of various descriptions, tea-poys, &c., &c.
Also, a large invoice of French clocks, bronzes, China vases, ormolu, Parian and Parisian fancy articles, French China dinner, tea and dessert sets, China clocks, fans, and other costly goods.
Also, an entire invoice of very rich terra cotta, just landed from the ship *Helvertin* from Antwerp, containing flower bowls pitchers and other ware, and beautiful goods.
Also, a fresh invoice of recently imported Bohemian ware, colognes, plates, glassware, engraved wares, finger-bowls and other goods.
Also, an invoice of wax flowers, fruits, &c., very beautiful, under glass with other rich and costly goods.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.
At 12 o'clock, two very beautiful real Hudson Bay sable cloaks, very superior and costly, made to order, to be sold without reserve.
Also, the balance of the jewelry remaining uncalled for from the sale of Dec 20 and 21 which was sold by order of the Receiver the same remaining uncalled for; will be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., large and valuable collection of first class oil-paintings, most of which have just been received from Europe. Among other celebrated names, will be found the works of Lanfont de Metz, A. Veron, Salmon E. Limmens, Michaud A. Cortles, I. Murat, Culverhouse, Baulieu, T. A. Richards. A series of views in Constantinople and vicinity, painted on the spot, together with an invoice of fine modern pictures of the Flemish, French, and English schools, just received. Also, by order of the Underwriters, 12 very fine modern oil-paintings, by first class French artists, very slightly damaged, imported for private sale only. A full guarantee of originality will be given for the artistic pictures. Also, a number of fine pictures to close invoices. The above are now on exhibition as above.

JOSEPH HAGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly sale of household furniture carpets, oil-cloths stoves, &c., pier glass 72x60, Herring's safe, 4 show cases, plated bars, 3 large walnut-top counters with drawers, 2 office desks, cloths, Cashmeres, ties, collars, fancy goods, &c., &c. Also at 7 P. M., fine gold jewelry, the balance of stock of a dealer. Watches, lockets ear-rings, pins, rings, lava and cameo sets, studs, vest chains, gold and silver specs, eye glasses, bracelets, plated tea sets, casters, goblets, salts, cake baskets, table and tea spoons, &c., &c.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

FAIR OF THE NORTH TRINITY CHURCH, Broadway, above 34th-st. The entire stock of articles, consisting of children's wearing apparel, useful and ornamental work for the parlor, fancy articles, toys, perfumery, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of valuable jewelry selected especially for the Holidays; will be disposed of at auction, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, by Messrs. BROWN & NICHOLS, and sold without reserve. Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

H. E. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HAINES' BROS. SUPERIOR first-class Piano fortes, at public auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the warerooms of H. E. MATHEWS, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Sale positive and without reserve. Each piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. These pianos are now ready for inspection, and will be sold at auction prices previous to the sale.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell this day, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, mirrors, wardrobes, kitchen ware, blankets, &c.
WHITING & SMITH, Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOSEPH SABIN, Auctioneer of Literary Property, Fourth-st., one door east of Broadway.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec 26 and 27, at 7 o'clock.
By order of Administrator, the entire collection of Paintings, Sketches &c. of the late
A. VAN BEEST,
comprising, exclusively, the works of that eminent artist.
Also, by order of Executors, the residue of the Gallery of Paintings of the late
WM. E. BURTON.
On view daily until 10 P. M.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Dec. 28 and 29.
SPECIAL SALE OF VERY FINE ENGLISH BOOKS.
Catalogues now ready.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO FORTES,
At Auction, SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 12 o'clock, at McDonald & Co.'s Piano Warerooms, No. 356 Bowery, to close the estate of Cooper & Atherton. The stock is now ready for examination. Each piano warranted for three years. By order of Judge Leonard
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

575 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Also, 150 cases assorted goods partially damaged.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.......................$130
Second Cabin Passage......................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.......................$110
Second Cabin Passage......................60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
The steamer AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M.
Agents, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York. JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JOHN A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec 27, at 3 P. M.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety, and speed by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West and No. 335 Broadway.
The MOUNT VERNON succeeds on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.......................Dec. 11
TUESDAY.......................Jan. 8
TUESDAY.......................Feb. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE:
To Nassau.......................$45
To Havana.......................$50
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage, First Cabin $60; Second cabin $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9.45 P. M.	10:15 P.M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P.M.	10:25 A.M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st.; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10.25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th st. depôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. depôt. For William's Bridge 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st. depôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7 15 A. M. and 4:45 P.M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8 45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME HORSE, AT PANIC prices. Long tail, can trot in 3½ minutes, great endurance, kind and gentle in every respect. Together with a two-seat carriage and harness. Address HARDWARE, Box, No. 104 *Times* Office

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next at their office, No. 16 Merchants Exchange, New York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

GIFFARD'S BOILER INJECTOR,
For supplying water to boilers by direct pressure of steam, without the interposition of any machinery.
The attention of Engineers and others interested is invited to these newly invented instruments now on exhibition and for sale by
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made to that date.
A dividend will be paid on and after Jan 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors $383 103 57.
INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. President.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. CO., CLEVELAND, Dec 18, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.
The transfer books will be closed from and after Dec. 29, 1860, until Jan. 10, 1861.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURSUANT to the order of the Court of Chancery, of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of January, 1861, to the order of such persons as have heretofore proved their bonds.
SHEPPERD KNAPP, GEORGE BRIGGS, } Trustees.
DEC. 12, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. CO., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.—FO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.
Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.
All money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of January. GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 21, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Dec. 26 to Jan. 4. JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Dec. 26, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company's Bonds, numbered 934 to 912, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the office of E. R. Bell, No. 158 Pearl-st., New-York within sixty days after the date of this notice. F. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 19th-st. and 4th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1860.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the net profits of this Bank, of Three and One-half per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer Books will be closed till Jan 3. By order of the Board.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the New-York Balance Dock Company, will be held at the office of the Company No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January.
JAMES BLICHOLM, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK GAS LIGHT Co., Dec. 26, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON Michigan State Bonds falling due Jan 1, 1861 will be paid at the Banking-house of James G. King's Sons, No. 53 William-st., New-York City.
JOHN McKINNEY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1860. State Treasurer, Michigan.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, December 31, at 12 o'clock, M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of Board of Trustees. RICHARD VOSE, Sec'y.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK—NO. 683 4TH-ST., NEAR AV. D.—Change of hours—Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits made on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861. By order.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Jan. 1, 1861, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place.
GEORGE BARNET, President.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN BONDS.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1861, on these bonds, will be paid after that day at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, and at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City. D. S. GREGORY,
President Board Water Commissioners.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 26, 1860.

CHEMICAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1860.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a quarterly dividend of *six* (6) per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Wednesday, the 2d day of January next.
By order of G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

GREEN COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS.—The interest warrants on above Bonds due in New-York Jan 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Jan. 2.
M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c. &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
40 Am. Ex. Bank	100	10 Bank of Commerce	100
10 Resolute Insurance	100	40 Mech. & Trad Ins	25
10 Home Insurance	100	20 Continental Ins	100
10 6th av. Railroad	100	40 St. Mark's Insurance	25
40 Lorillard Ins	25	40 Stuyvesant Ins	25
25 Brooklyn Cen. R	50	20 Mer. Mut. Ins	100
40 Chi. & N. W. R. R	100	20 Germania Ins	50
40 Knickerbocker Ins	40	25 American Tel Co	100
10 Clinton Insurance	100	20 Manhattan Ins	50
5 Firemen's Ins	17	50 Peoples' Ins	50
40 Citizens' Ins	100	20 Washington Ins	50
20 Brevoort Ins	50	75 Excelsior Ins	50
5 Exchange Ins	30	40 American Ex. Ins	100

$1,000 Flushing RR 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Trevorton Coal & RR. 1st M'g 7 ℔ cent. Bonds.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 31. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William st., or at the Merchants' Exchange as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE UNdersigned is authorized by the authorities of the City of Madison to confer with the holders of the Municipal and Railroad Bonds issued by said city, with reference to an arrangement for their liquidation. Holders will please communicate to me at their earliest convenience the amount and kind of bonds they hold, and where held. Address me at the Howard Hotel, Broadway, New-York, where I shall remain some time, and shall be happy to confer personally with any who may find it convenient to call. JOHN Y. SMITH.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One half Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
Small cases.......................$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.......................9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.......................27
Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice, Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 488 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.
DISEASES OF THE EYE.—DR. BODINIER has returned. He was well known as a European oculist before his first visit to America, more especially for his method of operating for cataract, which is now the most successfully used by his fellow surgeons and oculists at Paris. He will devote himself exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye and medico-surgical office practice and consultations, at No. 242 4th-av., every morning till 11 o'clock.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF Females treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 74 Bleecker-st., (west side Broadway.) N. Y. Treatment scientific and relief guaranteed. Female Panacea, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for constitutional derangement and periodic irregularities. Price $5, a safe and certain medicinal. Monthly restorative $1, sent per mail. Ladies' private circulars containing particulars, mailed free. Write for it, and escape quackery.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF ruptures, elastic stockings, shoulder braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for spermatorrhea, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SANDS' WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT—For Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle.
Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by R. ERWIN, No. 245 Grand-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 488 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIBLO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

GAS STOVES.—THE PUBLIC WILL BEAR IN mind that the only Gas Stoves which give general satisfaction are W. F. GEORGE'S new PATENTED GAS STOVE. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. State rights for sale. Manufacturers, W. F. GEORGE & CO., at GEORGE, PIERCE & COS., Store, No. 806 Broadway.

SOAP-STONE IN BLOCKS AND SOAP-STONE POWDER of the finest quality, for sale at lowest rates, by J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA OF CARL FORMES
Previous to his departure for Europe, On TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1861.
Mr. FORMES having accepted an engagement at the Royal Italian Opera Covent Garden, London, and being on the eve of his departure, begs to announce
A GRAND FAREWELL OPERA,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, 1861.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THE SANTA CLAUS FESTIVAL
In behalf of the
NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,
THURSDAY, Dec. 27, from 12 M. and continue during the evening.
SANTA CLAUS will present a gift to each child.
There will be exhibited a splendid series of
DISSOLVING VIEWS,
generously loaned for the occasion by Messrs. Pike & Sons.
Also the tragical Comedy, and comical tragedy of
PUNCH AND JUDY,
will be performed for the first time in New-York, with new and costly apparatus, made expressly for this entertainment. This is the most laughable performance ever presented in this City.

CHARACTERS IN THE COMEDY.

MISTER PUNCH,	MISTRESS PUNCH,
SCARAMOUCH,	PRETTY POLLY,
DOCTOR QUACK,	MASTER PUNCH,
A COURTIER,	TOBY, (Scaramouch's Dog,)
BLACK SERVANT,	HECTOR, (Punch's Horse,)
CONSTABLE,	JACK KETCH,

OLD SCRATCH
There will be three performances of this Serious Comedy during the day and evening.
A novel Amusement called
AUNT SALLY,
will be introduced, for the first time in America, which will afford a rich and laughable entertainment to the young folks.
"AUNT SALLY" is the effigy of an Old Woman set upon a stick, with a pipe in her mouth. The players pay a certain sum for the privilege of shying a given number of Wooden Billets at this pipe; for every hit they are awarded with a little Wooden Doll or Toy, which it seems to be the fashion to offer to their young friends as a Christmas present.
CHRISTMAS TREES, richly laden with Gifts for Children including birds and Flowers.
The LADY MANAGERS of the Nursery have prepared the above entertainment at great expense, and they believe it will surpass in novel attractions anything of the kind ever offered in New-York. It is believed that the noble charity for which this Festival is offered, will meet a hearty response from the public, and that the empty treasury will be replenished.
"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will He repay him again."
DISSOLVING VIEWS will commence at 12½ o'clock. PUNCH AND JUDY at 1½ o'clock. AUNT SALLY will receive from 12 M. to 10 P. M. Refreshments at all hours. In the Saloon, SANTA CLAUS will present his Gifts to the Children. At 4 o'clock PUNCH AND JUDY will again delight the audience. At 5 o'clock, DISSOLVING VIEWS. The house will be closed from 5½ to 6½ o'clock. At 7, DISSOLVING VIEWS. At 9 o'clock, (by special request,) PUNCH AND JUDY again, instead of music.
Tickets for adults, admitting to all the novel and amusing performances connected with the Festival, $1. Children 25 cents. Each child will reserve half the entrance ticket to present to Santa Claus for a present.
For sale at the principal book and music stores, hotels, and at Niblo's.
The ladies have great pleasure in announcing that HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS have in the most generous manner, volunteered TWO of their unique and elegant
ETHIOPIAN CONCERTS,
for the Benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, to be given on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of the above day, (27th December) at NIBLO'S SALOON. Tickets for these EXTRA performances, 25 cents. Entrance from Broadway or Hall leading to Niblo's Garden. To commence at 3 and 7½ o'clock. For piece of Festival, Punch and Judy, &c., see above.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon.......................Sole Manager and Lessee
FIFTEENTH WEEK
OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
FRIDAY, Dec. 28, 1860,
Second time in New York these four years of Dr. Bird's celebrated tragedy of the
GLADIATOR,
In which
Mr. EDWIN FORREST
will sustain his original and popular character of
SPARTACUS,
with the following ladies and gentlemen included in the distribution of characters:

Mr. F. B. CONWAY,	Mr. DONALDSON,
Mr. CHAS. FISHER,	Mr. MORRIS,
Mr. FENNO,	Mr. MARTIN,
Mr. HARKINS,	Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
Mr. CANOLL,	Mme. PONISI.

New Scenery, Appointments Accessories, &c.
MONDAY—Mr. Forrest in the Gladiator.
SATURDAY EVENING.
Engagement of the celebrated
ZOUAVES
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
Commencing SATURDAY, Dec. 29,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE FAST MEN.
THE FAST MEN.
MORE SUCCESSFUL
THAN EVER,
THAN EVER,
Will be repeated
TO NIGHT, (Thursday)
Also,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
With its great caste.
LOOK AT THE NAMES!
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr Blake, Mr Walcot, Mr Sloan, Mr. Norton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Young, Mr. Parsloe, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Tree, &c., &c.
In preparation,
And will be produced shortly, with
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
THE THRILLING AND POWERFUL
Drama of
PAULINE,
Which produced so great a sensation on its first representation at this Theatre.
NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

HOLIDAY WEEK!
THE GREAT PAINTINGS!!
Crowds of visitors day and evening are attracted to the great paintings now on exhibition at the
GALLERY NO. 548 BROADWAY,
for a short time only.
T. B. THORP'S wonderful painting, the Falls of "NIAGARA AS IT IS."
PAGE'S last and greatest work
"MOSES ON MOUNT HOREB."
ROSSITER'S three great paintings,
"MIRIAM," "NOAH" and "JEREMIAH,"
with over seventy other fine paintings. Also, the beautiful Marble Statues of "THE DEAD PEARL DIVER,"
"THE FISHER GIRL," "FLORA" &c.
Admission 25 cents day and evening. SUBSCRIBERS TO COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION admitted FREE.
Subscriptions received at the door.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers.......SPALDING & ROGERS.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 27 and 28.
GREAT PANTOMIME.
MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL;
Or, HARLEQUIN AND THE GOLDEN SPRITE
Of the
SULPHUR MINES.
The most splendid
HARLEQUINADE
Ever performed in this City.
The performance will commence with scenes in the Ring by the
EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
Performance every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE MUSIC HALL,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE GRAND
PERFORMANCE
At this new and splendid Saloon, combining rare talent, when will be presented
SENTIMENTAL, COMIC SONGS AND GLEES,
With a variety of
ELEGANT DANCING,
Negro Songs and Melodies.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1860,
The performance will commence with
HERNE THE HUNTER.
THE FORTY THIEVES.
Concluding with the laughable farce of
STATE SECRETS.
Doors open at 6½. Performances commence at 7½.

ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS, STATUARY, WATER COLORS, &c., including Ives' beautiful statue,
CUPID,
now on view at SNEDECOR'S, No. 768 Broadway. Admission free.
For further particulars, see advertisement under auction head.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET, FOR Balls, Concerts, Lectures, &c. Apply at the stage door, 14th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East 29th-st., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 7½ P. M., to consider a resolution offered at the stated meeting in November, "That, in the opinion of this Association, confirmed by European example, the formation of Female Sanitary Mission Societies, for the purpose of instructing the families of the ignorant and indigent in the principles of domestic hygiene, is a subject worthy the consideration of the ladies of New-York." Addresses are expected from Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., Prof. ORDRONAUX, and other distinguished speakers. The public are respectfully invited to attend.
WM. R. DONAGHE, M. D., Secretary.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.—FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.—The business meetings will be held at the hall of the Nu Chapter, No. 554 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 2½ P. M., and THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M. Literary exercises at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, on THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Tract Society of the M. E. Church will be held on FRIDAY, Dec 28 at the Mission Rooms, No. 199 Mulberry-st., N. Y., at 4 o'clock P. M. As this is a meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year, a general attendance is desired. W. H. DIKEMAN, Rec. Sec.

CHARLES-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—An adjourned meeting of the friends of the majority of the Session will be held at Metropolitan Building No 95 6th-av., on THURSDAY, 27th inst at 7½ o'clock P. M., on important business.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased Firemen, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1861, at the Academy of Music. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the following officers:
HENRY A. BURR, President,
Corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
East River Savings Bank.
JAMES F. WENMAN,
No. 146 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY WEEK!
GRAND GALA FESTIVE SEASON
FOR CHILDREN, SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, LADIES, CITIZENS, STRANGERS, EVERYBODY.
TWO BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES
EVERY DAY, AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.
NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS.
5 SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES,
5 SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES,
5 SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES,
5 SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.
They are representatives of five different tribes, viz:
A HOTTENTOT, A KAFFIR, A BUSHMAN,
A ZULU and A FINGO,
all of whom are fine specimens. These interesting barbarians appear in their original grotesque costumes, made of the
SKINS OF WILD ANIMALS and BIRDS,
and are to be seen at all hours, and at intervals give their native
FESTIVE and WAR DANCES and SONGS,
which will be faithful representations of their barbarous customs, habits, festivities &c., &c., making the
MOST ATTRACTIVE and UNIQUE EXHIBITION ever given to the people of America.
THE NEW SPECTACULAR FIVE-ACT DRAMA,
SEA OF ICE!
SEA OF ICE!
OR
THE WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING performance ever introduced at the Museum, will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
At 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Miss DORA DAWRON,
the wonderful and extraordinary DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, will appear at each performance in a popular Song, PERSONATING BOTH MALE AND FEMALE.
To be seen at all hours every day and evening,
The TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
the most unique and singular human beings known.
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY,
interesting, playful as a kitten, pleasing and amusing.
TWO ALBINO GIRLS!
white as snow and white hair, with their black mother.
THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES.
Also, LIVING SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH of all kinds, the most interesting exhibition in the world; WAX FIGURES, FORTUNE TELLER, GRAND COSMORAMA, 850,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 13 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
Of the
GREAT HOLIDAY SHOW PIECE,
THE
SEVEN SISTERS,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½.
In order to give the
LITTLE FOLKS,
Who are
HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
Another opportunity of seeing this
BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SPECTACLE
There will be
A GRAND MATINEE
On
SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, Dec. 27,
The celebrated comedian,
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
will repeat his
MAGNIFICENT PERSONATION
OF
RIP VAN WINKLE,
In Washington Irving's beautiful legendary story of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
OR THE
SLEEP OF FORTY YEARS,
Adapted by himself.
Received with the most enthusiastic applause.
SONGS,
DANCES,
and COMIC TABLEAUX.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

LECTURES.

MR. LORD'S LAST LECTURE,
ON REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN,
Will be given, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in Clinton Hall
SUBJECT—*Mme. De Stael—the Literary Woman.*
Admission 25 cents.

REV. H. N. HUDSON
Will give the Fourth Lecture at Hope Chapel, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27. Subject—
KING LEAR.
Analysis of the Play and Characters, with Recitations. Tickets 50 cents. To commence at 7¾ o'clock.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LIZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $50, $100, $164, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

R. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400.
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED TO SUIT THE TIMES.—A fine assortment of magnificent carved and plain pianos, iron frame, overstrung, finished in the best possible manner, and fully warranted; no better opportunity to get a good reliable piano at half its value. No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st., music-store.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. L. HALEY & CO., No. 286 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all Instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 497 BROADWAY, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York,
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Anglo-Saxon at Portland, and the Canada at Halifax.

£190,000 in Specie.

CONCLUSION OF PEACE WITH THE CHINESE

Reported Attempt to Assassinate Garibaldi.

The American ship Georgian Burnt at Sea.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The Canadian screw-steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, Capt. BALLANTINE, from Liverpool *via* Londonderry on the 14th inst., arrived at this port at 10 o'clock last evening. Her dates are two days later than per late arrivals.

The steamship *Trutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 14th inst.

The Earl of ABERDEEN is dead.

The China mail had reached Marseilles, and was due in London on the 15th inst.

The bombardment of Gaeta had recommenced.

The bullion in the Bank of France had decreased 5,660,000 francs during the month.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDONDERRY, Friday, Dec 14.

The London *Times'* City article, of last evening, says:

"The funds this morning opened without alteration and were steady throughout the day, the market being supported by a further influx of gold into the Bank of England, and the announcement of a large specie arrival by the West India mail. The demand for discount was small, and the general rate in the market was 4½ per cent. About £400,000 in fine gold was taken to the Bank to day. A few parcels of sovereigns were withdrawn for America. The Exchange quotations from the Continent show firmness. The prospectus of the new Turkish loan attracts great attention, but there is no signs that the contemplated subscription will be obtained in this country. The railway market closed quiet but steady. Canadian and American railway stocks have improved. PARIS, Friday, Dec. 14.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in cash of two and three-fifths millions of francs; bills discounted, not yet due, one hundred and twenty-four millions of francs; advances, six and a quarter millions of francs; current accounts, nineteen and three-fourth millions of francs; bank-notes, nine and a quarter millions of francs; increase in the treasury balance, three and a quarter millions of francs.

The Allied army commenced their advance on the same day that Peking was taken. The Summer palace of the Emperor was taken and completely sacked, affording an immense amount of spoils. The chief share of the plunder appears to have fallen to the French. A quantity of the treasure taken is to be divided between the French and English. Some privates are said to have sold their share for thirty thousand francs. The entire British share, including both treasure and private property, is estimated at about £50,000.

The Tartar army is still in the field, though the Emperor has fled.

The Empress of France had arrived home.

BY THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 2?.

The Cunard steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 15, *via* Queenstown 16th, has arrived at this port. She has £190,000 in specie on board.

The *Canada* arrived here at 11 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) morning, and sailed again at 1 P. M., for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

The *Canada* reports: passed on the evening of the 16th, the steamship *Africa*, from New-York for Liverpool; and at 10 P. M. 19th, passed the *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool,

The general news possesses some interest.

The ship *Georgiana*, from New-Orleans, from Liverpool, was burnt at sea Nov. 20. Crew saved.

A dispatch from Peking *via* St. Petersburg states that peace had been concluded with the Chinese, and the Emperor had returned to his palace.

Passengers by the steamship *Canada* say that it was rumored at Queenstown that GARIBALDI had been assassinated.

The reports by the *Canada* report that Col. DUNN, of the Sicilian army, had been wounded in an attempt to assassinate him. The rumor of the assassination of GARIBALDI probably arose from this circumstance.

Among the passengers by the *Canada* is Rev. Father CHINIQUY.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 16.

It is again reported that the passport system between England and France is to be abolished.

The official dispatches from China are received. They fully corroborate the dispatches already published. A postscript dated the 14th of October, from Gen. GRANT, states that the remaining prisoners have not been liberated. They numbered two thousand.

The Pontifical troops are about to march against the town of Pouterovo to overthrow the "Provisional Government" established there.

Intelligence was received at the Foreign office yesterday afternoon, through St. Petersburgh, dated Peking, November 9. It states that a peace was concluded with China on the 26th of October, and that the ratifications of it were exchanged on the 5th of November. The French and English forces had evacuated Peking, and the Emperor was expected to return to the capital immediately.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Dec. 16.

An American ship was seen burnt to the water's edge, Nov. 21, by the ship *C. C. Duncan*, which has arrived at this port.

Later.—The ship *Georgiana*, Capt. SALTER, was burnt at sea Nov. 20, lat. 3° 46', N. long. 60° 20'. The crew were saved by the ship *Levi Woodbury*, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool, and landed here to-day.

Commercial News by the Anglo-Saxon.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 14.

The sales of cotton for the week have been 55,600 bales, including 7,500 to speculators and 4,500 to exporters. The market has been quiet, and the quotations barely maintained with a partial slight decline on all qualities. The sales on Friday, reached 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	7¾d.	6¾d.
Mobile	7¾ d.	6¾d.
Uplands	7¾d.	6¾d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 567,000 bales, inclusive of 444,000 bales of American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market was quiet at the opening. Wheat was firm, and holders demand an advance on 2ns.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market was generally dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday noon at 92¾@92¾ for Account, ex dividend.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central Shares, 27¼@27¾ discount; Erie Shares, 35¾; New-York Central, 78@80.

Commercial News by the Canada.

The weekly Cotton market was received per *Anglo Saxon*, at Portland.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Cotton goods have a downward tendency, and there is a slight decline on all qualities.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—Orleans *très ordinaire* quoted at f.98.; *bon*, 1.01. The market is firm. The sales of the week foot up 7,500 bales. The stock in port amounts to 120,000.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The market is generally steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour has an upward tendency, with an improved demand; quoted at 28s.@31s. 6d. Wheat quiet and steady; Red Western, 11s.@12s. 9d.; White, 12s.@13s. 3d. Corn quiet; Mixed and Yellow, 36s. 6d.@38s. 6d. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: Flour has a declining tendency, and prices have receded 6d. per bbl. since Tuesday's market. Other breadstuffs steady; prices easier but unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Provisions generally dull. BIGLAND, ASHTA & Co. and others report Beef dull. Pork dull. Bacon quiet; fair qualities are wanted. Lard quiet; at retail, quotations are 68s.@70s. Tallow quiet at 56s.@56s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes—Pots quiet at 28s. 6d.@29s.; Pearls quiet at 29s.@29s. 6d. Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Rice easy and slightly declined. Oils quiet; Cod, 37s; Linseed, 30s. 3d., closing dull. Resin heavy, and holders are pressing on the market, owing to large arrivals, and a slight decline has taken place; common quoted at 4s. 9d.@5s., closing with sellers at 4s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 32s.@32s. 6d.; buyers demand a reduction.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

BARING BROTHERS' report WHEAT quiet but advanced 1d. per qr. for foreign; white American 61s.@64s.; red 57s.@61s. FLOUR 28s.@32s. IRON dull at £5 5s. £5 10 for rails and bars. SUGAR dull and partially declined ¼d. COFFEE steady. RICE dull. TALLOW quiet but steady, at 60s.@60s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 32s@32s. 6d. FISH OIL quiet, Linseed 29s. LINSEED CAKE declined 5s. TEA dull. Common Congo 1s.2d.@1s.2½d., and nominal.

HAVRE MARKET.

(Week including 12th.) BREADSTUFFS steady; there has been a slight decline on American WHEAT to arrive. ASHES dull. COFFEE steady. OILS—quotations are barely mentioned. RICE firm. SUGAR quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Money market is generally unchanged, with a more brisk demand. Consols closed at 92¾@92¾ for account, ex-dividend. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in Bullion of £218,000. BARING BROS quote bar silver at 5s 1¾d.; Mexican dollars, 5s. 2¾d, and nominal American Eagles, 76s. 5d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

BARING reports U. S. Fives of '65, 93@93¾; Massachusetts Fives Bonds, 101; Pennsylvania Fives Bonds of '77, 84; ao. Fives, 86; Erie Railroad, 34¾; Illinois Central, 27¾ discount.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday reached 15 000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm.

WHEAT firm, with an improved tendency.

The PROVISION market was dull.

LONDON, Saturday evening.

CONSOLS closed at 92¾@92¾ for account, ex dividend.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were Illinois Central 26¾ discount, Erie Railroad 35¾, New-York Central 78@80.

PARIS, Saturday evening.

The Bourse closed dull; Rentes 69f. 80c.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this evening, too late for her mails to be forwarded South. They will be forwarded to-morrow morning.

OBITUARY.

Death of the Earl of Aberdeen.

GEORGE HAMILTON GORDON, fourth Earl of Aberdeen in the Scotch Peerage, and first Viscount GORDON of Aberdeen in the English, whose death is announced in the last advices from Europe, was born on the 28th of January, 1764, and would consequently have been 77 years of age had he lived for another month. His life has been a long succession of places, trusts and honors, obtained more through family influence than by any very decided personal abilities; but, with the exception of his conduct in the Crimean war, it may be claimed by his friends that he proved himself equal, in one fashion or the other, to every responsibility devolved on him. He was educated first at Harrow, and subsequently at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1804 with no particular distinction, having three years previously succeeded his grandfather in the Scottish honors of the family. In this year, also, he visited Greece, and on his return founded a club in London called the Athenian, of which none but men who had visited Greece could be eligible as members. He also became a somewhat prominent contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*; and it was to this circumstance, and to a real or fancied personal slight inflicted on the sensitive bard, that he owes the questionable immortality of the place assigned to him by his relative, BYRON, in the satire of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."

It was in 1806 that the Earl of ABERDEEN merged into political life, being elected, though only twenty-two years of age, to a seat in the British House of Peers—an honor which he retained until made a peer of the United Kingdom eight years afterwards. Allying himself from the outset to the extreme high tory interest, he made his maiden speech in 1811, was appointed Ambassador, or rather Secret Envoy to Austria in 1813 by Viscount CASTLEREAGH; and assisted, by the treaty concluded at Toplitz, in detaching Austria from the alliance with NAPOLEON, and uniting her arms to those of England. He continued in this branch of the diplomatic service for some time, taking part in important negotiations; but in the year 1828 he was offered and accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in a Cabinet having the Duke of WELLINGTON at its head. It was in this year that the long war of Greek Independence was settled in favor of the Greeks by the battle of Navarino—an event very pleasing to the people of England, but denounced in the royal speech as "an untoward event." This phrase, for which the Earl of ABERDEEN was held popularly responsible, never ceased to be a thorn in his side during the balance of his public life. In this Cabinet the Earl took part in the abolition of the Test and Corporation acts, and the granting of Catholic Emancipation; but on the defeat of the Duke of WELLINGTON'S Ministry by the passage of the Reform Bill, the Earl of course was thrown out of office and entered vigorously into the opposition with Sir ROBERT PEEL, to whose skirts he seems always to have clung in latter years. In the brief Ministry formed by PEEL and WELLINGTON, in 1831, ABERDEEN was Colonial Secretary; and in 1841, when PEEL again took office, the Earl resumed his post as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, his policy, it has been charged, always inclining to the side of Absolutism. In 1656 he supported PEEL in the repeal of the Corn laws, and went out of power after the success of that measure; but in 1851 he was asked by the Queen to join Sir JAMES GRAHAM in the formation of a Cabinet—a request respectfully declined. It was in 1852, on the downfall of the Derby-Disraeli Ministry, that Lord ABERDEEN became Prime Minister, his Administration lasting until the February of 1855, and having been made memorable for the commencement under it, in 1854, of the Crimean war, which ended in the surrender of Sepastopol. During all this war, into which the Earl had only been forced by the inexorable demands of British public opinion, it was freely charged by those opposed to him, and widely believed by the British people of almost all ranks and degrees, that his sympathies, like those of Prince ALBERT, were with the Czar and that he desired nothing more earnestly than some signal disaster on the side of the Allies, so as to save Russia the humiliation of having to surrender after a defeat. The utter imbecility and dilitoriness of the British Government in the prosecution of this war, while ABERDEEN remained in power, would seem to favor a belief in the justice of the popular suspicions; but on the other hand, it must be remembered that both the army and navy of England had been grievously impaired as to efficiency by a peace of nearly thirty years. That Queen VICTORIA and the Court party were satisfied with his conduct, however, may be inferred from the fact that on his final retirement from public station in 1855, he was created Knight of the Garter.

The more personal history of the Earl may be summed up as follows: In 1803, being then nineteen years of age, he married CATHERINE ELIZABETH eldest surviving daughter of the first Marquis of Abercorn—this lady dying in 1812 and leaving him no children. In 1815 his lordship again married HARRIET, daughter of Hon. JOHN DOUGLAS, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. Of non-political honors, the late Earl was President of the British Institution, Chancellor of King's College, Aberdeen; Lord-Lieutenant of his county; Fellow of the Royal and Historical Societies; Knight of the Tower, and held in high esteem by all men of intelligence and artistic cultivation, as a liberal, judicious and appreciative patron of sculpture, painting and the *belles-lettres*. There are many literary men and artists who will have deep cause to regret his death, even taking place as it has done, "in the fullness of years and honors."

Reported Burning of a Steamer at Sea, and Probable Loss of Life.

The ship *Scarge*, from Calcutta for Boston, was spoken on the 19th inst., close to Fishing Rip, by the *Ann Elizabeth*, at Salem, and made the following report:

"Saw a steamer on fire N. N. E. of Bermuda. Ran for, it blowing a gale of wind at the time. When about a quarter of a mile from her, heard the cries of people in the water. Rounded to and tried to get to them, but could not. Laid by the steamer until 5 A. M., when she sank. Kept near the same position to try and save some of the people for two days, but saw nothing but lemons, oranges, and punchoons, apparently rum. The steamer looked like an iron vessel."

As there is no steamer reported as missing from this or neighboring ports, it is surmised that the unfortunate vessel referred to in the above report, judging from the position where she was seen, must have been one of the Bermuda or Halifax mail steamers, or possibly one of the English West India liners. The time when the burning steamer was seen is not given.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Geo. Bliss, of Massachusetts; Paymaster Cunningham, of the Navy; Capt. George Potter, of Boston; L. Sturtevant, of New-Orleans, and S. R. Van Duser, of Nebraska Territory, are at the Astor House.

Dr. Williams, of Indiana; T. M. Beamkall, of Boston; Lieut. Fitz Lee, of the U. S. A., and C. L. Jerome, of New-Orleans, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

E. Salmon, of New Orleans; Lieut. J. S. C. Morton, of the U. S. A.; G. Bacon, G. B. Drivvell and E. Cutler, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

Mayor Cranston, of Newport; Ramon Farrell, of Havana, and Guande Berrego, of Puerto Rico, are at the Lafarge House.

R. P. Frierson, of Tennessee, and R. Saxton, of the U. S. A., are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

R. Cheney, of San Francisco, and C. Bunce, of England, are at the Everett House.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE GOVERNMENT FAST—EXPENSES OF THE BOARD FOR 1860—VOTES OF THANKS.

A special meeting of this Board—the last for 1860—was held last evening, the President, Mr. CURTIS, in the Chair.

A communication was received from two Trustees of the Fourth Ward, stating that the average attendance at the evening schools of that Ward, on which the appportionment of teachers is made, was not more than one-half the number set forth in the communication of the other school officers of the Ward, sent to the Board at the last meeting, and that the number of teachers nominated by them was therefore twice as large as the Ward was entitled to. Referred.

The resolution offered at the last meeting by Mr. WATERBURY, to close the public schools on the day of the President's Fast, coming up, Mr. WARREN opposed it with warmth, protesting that there was no occasion to turn the 60,000 children of this City out for a holiday, because the old man who now occupies the Presidential chair, having failed to perform his duty, had seen fit to appoint a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. "God knows," said he, "that before the Winter is out there will be plenty of fasting; and for every blessing that is asked for the President of the United States, ten thousand curses will be called down upon his head."

Mr. GLOVER here called the gentleman to order. As a citizen of the United States he did not choose to sit there and hear the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and a large portion of the people, reviled and insulted, merely because their political predilections differed from the gentleman's.

Mr. WARREN, after some further remarks in a more moderate tone, took his seat.

Mr. BENEDICT said he did not entirely sympathize with the tone of his colleague's remarks, (Mr. WARREN.) He apprehended that prayer and fasting would do no one any hurt, if it did no good, and as the appointment emanated from the President of the United States, he thought a becoming respect for that high officer demanded that it should be treated with respect.

Mr. WATERBURY said that in offering the resolution he had not the remotest idea that it would meet with a word of opposition from any quarter. No one could deny that great and threatening evils impended over our National Government, and if the condition of things now existing and in progress were to continue, it would certainly result in calamities from which every patriot, whatever might be his politics, would shrink with dismay.

After some further discussion, in which Messrs. GRAHAM and GOULD supported, and Messrs. FAIRMAN and STAFFORD opposed the last, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 31 to 8. Among the nays was Commissioner TUCKER, who explained his vote by saying that in his opinion the country was "past praying for." Mr. GREGORY, also voted nay, because he intended to eat as much as usual on that day, and would not vote for a fast that he did not design to observe.

The Finance Committee reported the following statement of the expenses of the Public School Department for the past year:

Balance due to over appropriations for 1859	$31,111 74
School fund for 1860	$1,278,781,00
Total amount available for 1860	$1,247,669,26

EXPENSES FOR 1860.

For teachers and janitors in Ward Schools.	$703 928 70
Support of the Free Academy	47,725 51
Repairs to Free Academy	752 91
Support of Normal Schools	8,427 81
Support of Evening Schools	68,042 00
Repairs through the "Shop"	10,335 43
Supplies for Ward Schools through the Depository	64,350 31
Rent of School Premises	15,278 89
Salaries of Officers and Clerks of Board of Education	25 731 60
Incidental expenses of the Board	15,935 04
Apportionment to Corporate Schools	29,236 37
Amount appropriated for special purposes, including erection of school-houses, repairs, &c	161,979 91
For prizes in Ward Schools	10,000 00
Total	$1,261,619 97
Deducting available fund as above	1,247,669 26
Balance against the Board	$13,950 71

The report was adopted.

A resolution to pay the Fourth Ward teachers for the two months' service, during which they were declined by the Board to have been illegally appointed, was lost.

A resolution of thanks to the President of the Board was unanimously adopted, and elicited an eloquent and feeling response from the Chair.

A resolution of thanks to the Finance Committee for the faithful manner in which they had performed their duties, was also adopted.

Mr. GREGORY moved a vote of thanks to the Committee on Supplies, the only Committee that had failed to expend the entire appropriation made for their use. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday. The weekly statement shows that there have been 1,339 arrivals of emigrants since the last report. Amount received for commutation of passengers, $3,480; disbursements, as per previous account, to Dec. 19, $254,130; current expenses, $3,005 11. Total, $257,141 11. Balance, $7,448 76.

Mr. ELLINGWOOD, member elect of the State Assembly, was present, and had some conference with the Board upon the subject of the sale of the old Quarantine property. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the subject of drafting a bill to be presented to the Legislature for the sale of the late Marine Hospital grounds and the location of a new Quarantine, and the erection of a new Marine Hospital, be referred to the President and Counsel to the Board.

The Board denied the report that there had been any proposal to lease premises in Ward's Island, by the Board of Charities and Corrections, for the accommodation of emigrant lunatics whose proper care devolved upon them as the Commissioners of Emigration. Adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NATIONAL GYMNASIUM EXHIBITION.—The exhibition of feats of force and endurance at BEACH'S National Gymnasium, in Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third street, last evening, attracted a very large audience, of which the fair constituted a fair proportion. Entertainments of this character always find favor with the ladies. The weaker sex admire strength in man, and in the struggle to win woman's smiles, the battle is generally to the strong; for muscular vigor in a measure underlies all effort, mental, moral, and physical. "*Mens sana in corpore sano*" is a wise saw with many modern instances. The entertainment last evening was uncommonly good. A chosen *corps* of the numerous members of the Gymnasium, led by Mr. BEACH, the Gymnasiarch, executed acts as amateurs that many a professional would hesitate to undertake. Most noted among them were Messrs. WEIR, RYDER, HALSTEAD, LEFFERTS, LEVICK, BOGERT, CHEVALIER, and others, who, in private circles, have earned a robust reputation as gymnasts. Mr. HALSTEAD, who, in humorous vein, performed such fantastic tricks as kept the audience in a roar, seemed a Hercules and Momus rolled into one. Withal Apollo graced the sports of the two Titans, and ravishing music added its charms. It was a pleasant holiday gathering, and to all appearances was vastly enjoyed.

SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.—Last night, about 9 o'clock, Officer COHEN, of the First Ward, discovered an unusual light in the dry goods store No. 98 Pine-street, and upon looking through the key-hole discovered two fellows at work at the safe. Finding the door unfastened, he entered the store and arrested the thieves, who gave their names as JOHN STANLEY and CHARLES STEWART. They had forced open the safe, and taken therefrom about $90. The proprietor of the place lives in Brooklyn, and his coat, with the keys of the store in the pockets, was stolen early in the evening from his dwelling. The regular keys of the door were found in the lock, but the coat was missing.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A DRUNKARD.—Coroner O'KEEFE yesterday held an inquest at the seamen's boarding-house, No. 37 Cherry-street, upon the remains of JAMES MATHEWS, a sailor, who was found dead in the rear yard of the premises in question. From the fact that the body exhibited terrible injuries about the face, it was at first supposed that the deceased had been murdered and thrown from an upper window of the house, consequently the keeper of the place was taken into custody. The evidence showed, however, that the man, while intoxicated, had fallen out of the window, and his death had resulted in that way. The boarding house keeper was therefore discharged from arrest.

SUICIDE OF A PATIENT AT THE JEWS' HOSPITAL.—ELIAS KEMP, an old man, who, for nearly a year past, has been an inmate of the Jews' Hospital, No. 140 West Twenty-eighth-street, under treatment for spinal disease, died on Tuesday in consequence of a razor-wound in his throat, which he had inflicted last Sunday with the object of taking his life. The fact that his disease had recently assumed unfavorable symptoms, and the physician had pronounced him incurable, led him to commit the act. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body. Deceased was a native of Poland.

INJURED IN A FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—On Tuesday afternoon an attack was made at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, upon the members of Fire Engine Company No. 34, while they were running to a fire in the Third District, by a number of rowdies whose sympathies were with a rival organization. Bricks, stones and other missiles were hurled by the assailants, and in their own defence the firemen turned upon the ruffians, and caused them to beat a retreat. In the affray Mr. ROGERS, the Assistant Foreman of the Fire Company, was severely cut about the head and hands. No arrests were made.

FATAL RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.—WILLIAM FLETCHER, an Englishman, 35 years of age, residing at No. 22 Harrison street, went home grossly intoxicated on Tuesday night, and while endeavoring to ascend the stairs leading to the second story of the house, he fell backwards to the bottom. The fall caused a fracture of his skull, and after lingering several hours in a state of insensibility, his death occurred. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest in the case.

LECTURES.—Rev. Mr. LORD delivers the closing lecture of his popular course this evening at Clinton Hall. Dr. FOSTER lectures on *Reforms* this evening in Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Festival Extraordinary. It will be remembered that the benefit festival for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, comes off this afternoon and evening at Niblo's Garden. Punch and Judy, *Aunt Sally* and *Santa Claus* will all be on hand to do their utmost to please the large and little folks. HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S Minstrels give a performance this afternoon, the proceeds of which go to the benefit of the same institution.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EXEMPT ENGINE COMPANY.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the above Company last evening for the ensuing year: Foreman, Zophar Mills; First Assistant, James Millward; Second Assistant, John J. Gorman; Third Assistant, James Y. Watkins; Secretaries, T. M. Tallman, J. H. Bull.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Medical and Surgical Staff of the Charity Hospital of the New-York Medical College have appointed Messrs. CALHOUN HILL, of N. C., and J. H. GUILD, of Vermont, House Physicians, and J. E. LYNCH, Ohio, and WM. BALSER, New-York, House Surgeons,—in connection with the Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Murder in the Eastern District.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE CORONER.

Coroner MURPHY, yesterday, impanneled a jury, and proceeded to hold an inquest on the body of JOSEPH O'NEILL who was killed in the Barracks, on Tuesday night last, as is alleged, by LOUIS HURSCH.

The following named persons were sworn as jurors: Garret G. Schoonmaker, A. B Rymen, James M. Candie, John McDonald, James Breeky, William Foster, Charles Wyles, Stephen McGrath, Edward Muck.

THE TESTIMONY.

Daniel Leary sworn—He testified that he knew deceased and was with him, at witness' house, in South Fifth-street, until two o'clock P. M. on Tuesday: there was a quarrel ten minutes after this, corner of South Fifth and First streets; young Kennedy was the only person engaged in that quarrel that witness knew; did not see the origin of the affray; Kennedy was carried away bleeding; O'Neill was with witness when a little girl came along and said the e was a fight up stairs; O'Neill and witness went up as far as Mr. Hursch's premises; the prisoner was standing there; a dispute arose between the father of prisoner and people standing there; witness left, leaving deceased behind; as he reached the lower landing deceased came down and said he was stabbed.

Edward McCloud, sworn—Resides at No. 9 South Fifth-street; witness testified that at about two o'clock there was an argument between Louis Hursch and Pat Kennedy; Kennedy asked Hursch if he had not said he was the best man in South Fifth-street; some indefinite reply was made, when Hursch cut Pat under the ear with a knife; Hursch then ran, and Kennedy's brother followed him; witness then laid hold of John Kennedy; Hursch ran into his room, and the crowd followed; his father whirling a stick over his head, threatened to use it; he said, "McCloud, take O'Neill out—he's going to kill me;" O'Neill then put his hand to his abdomen and said he was stabbed.

Dr. N. W. Laytin sworn—Examined the deceased, and found five wounds in the small bowels, which protruded. This witness testified in detail as to the character of the wounds, and stated that the immediate cause of death was hemorrhage of the bowels.

Dr. North corroborated the testimony of this witness. A sacemakers' skiving-knife was shown, which the medical witnesses said could have inflicted the wounds found on the body of deceased.

John Kennedy was the only other witness placed on the stand whose testimony bore at all upon the case. The substance of his testimony is as follows: At about two o'clock Tuesday afternoon, he, with his brother, Patrick Kennedy, went to the corner of First and South Fifth streets, where they came across the prisoner and several other persons; his brother had an "argument" with deceased, and blows were passed; "knowing," he says, that his brother could take care of himself, he crossed the street, and upon looking back saw his brother bleeding freely from a wound inflicted near his left ear by Hursch; the latter immediately ran, and went to the rooms occupied by his (Hursch's) father, on the second or third floor of the "Barracks;" to this point the crowd followed, bent upon getting hold of young Hursch; the crowd went up stairs, and, bursting the door in, O'Neill, who happened to be one of the leaders, was the first to get punished for his temerity in entering Hursch's private castle.

All of the parties it appears were under the influence of liquor.

At this stage of the proceeding the Coroner adjourned the inquest until to day at 12 o'clock M.

LOUIS HURSCH is a young man, not more than 22 years of age, of German parentage. His father and mother were present during the investigation, and manifested great interest in the proceedings while, on the contrary, the accused, their son, maintained a cool indifference, to all outward appearance.

The investigation was held at Justice COLOHAN'S court-room on Fourth, near South Second street. The court-room was surrounded by an excited crowd of young Lishmen, many of whom expressed a particular desire to mete out to the prisoner summary punishment. In going from the court room to the station-house in North Fifth, near Sixth-street, the crowd pressed hard upon the prisoner, and it was with great difficulty the officers succeeded in keeping them back. HURSCH is a shoemaker by trade, and has lived with and worked for his father, up to the present unfortunate occurrence. KENNEDY, the brother of the last-named witness, and who was stabbed in the street, is not seriously injured.

ANOTHER MURDEROUS AFFRAY.—On Tuesday night, another murderous affray occurred in the Eastern District. MICHAEL LYNCH and JOSEPH KIRWIN, residing in a cellar on North Sixth street, while intoxicated, had a fight, when KIRWIN struck LYNCH over the head several times with a club and knocked him senseless to the floor, where he still continued the use of the club, until officers LYONS and SPENCE, of the Fifth Precinct Police interfered. LYNCH'S injuries are not necessarily fatal.

New-Jersey.

INSULTING FEMALES AND BRUTAL ASSAULT.—On Tuesday night, about 11½ o'clock, as Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, of Hudson City, accompanied by his wife and two young ladies, were in the waiting-room of the Horse-car Railroad Company at Jersey City, a young man named EDWARD DAVIS, as is alleged, while intoxicated, entered the room and grossly insulted the ladies by the use of foul language and indecent proposals to them. Mr. TAYLOR, noticing the condition of DAVIS, shoved him out of the room. The latter immediately returned, however, and commenced a violent attack, and succeeded in striking TAYLOR several blows in the face, as is supposed with a slung-shot or some other instrument, before any one could interfere. As Mr. TAYLOR had received a very bad cut across his left cheek, and was otherwise injured, Dr. QUIROR was called in, and on examination found the lower jaw fractured and a double tooth knocked out. DAVIS was arrested yesterday forenoon, and upon being taken before Justice COWAN, was held in $200 bonds to answer at the January term of Court.

THREATENING LIFE.—A man named FRANCIS RILEY, residing in Hudson City, was arrested yesterday, charged with having, while intoxicated on Christmas Eve, threatened to take the life of PATRICK COGAN with an axe and gun. Upon being taken before Recorder MARTIN, of Hudson City, the accused was held for trial.

Awards of the Seven Per Cent. State Loan.

The bids of the 7 per cent. State Loan of $1,200,000, to supply the deficiency in the Sinking Fund, were opened yesterday at 12 o'clock. There were fourty-four bids in all, of which the following were the successful ones:

E. Whaley, Rochester	$25,000	101.32
E. Whalen, Rochester	25,000	101.80
Nassau Bank, New-York	5 000	101.25
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	101 50
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	101.75
Nassau Bank, New-York	5 000	102.00
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	102.25
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	102.75
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	102.50
Nassau Bank, New-York	5,000	102.75
Gwinne & Day, New-York	5,000	101.00
Gwinne & Day, New-York	10,000	101.41
Gwinne & Day, New-York	10,000	102.43
John Olmstead, Yonkers	5,000	101 30
N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co.	200,000	101.15
N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co.	200,000	101.20
N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co.	200,000	101.25
R. H. King	150,000	101.87
R. H. King	150,000	101.67
R. H. King	100,000	101 38
Commercial Mutual Insurance Co.	20,000	101.15
Howland & Aspinwall, New-York	50,000	101.13
Judson Bank Ogdensburgh	5,000	101.12½
Judson Bank, Ogdensburgh	5 000	101.62½
Total	$1,200,000	

THE EXTRADITION CASE.—On Saturday the Extradition case was again before the Court of Queen's Bench, in Toronto. Mr. FREEMAN, counsel for the prisoner, announced that it had been determined to carry the case to the Court of Error and Appeal. Some discussion followed as to whether an appeal would lie, but Chief Justice ROBINSON finally said that he would interpose no objection to the matter being brought before the Court of Appeal if that tribunal thought it best to consider it, and it was determined that the case should take this course.

—The Hartford (Conn.) *Post* tells a pleasant and romantic story of a young man who came to this country from England 25 years ago, in a fit of desperation caused by the refusal of the parents of the young lady whom he loved to sanction a marriage. He settled down at Cleveland, Ohio, and having accumulated a fortune, was about returning to his fatherland to hunt up his long lost love, when, during a brief stay in Hartford, chancing to call at the house of a friend, he met a lady toward whom he felt an irresistible attraction. What was his astonishment on inquiry at ascertaining that she was the girl he left behind him. Of course, the two were married forthwith, and will now make their trip home in company.

[Advertisement.]

6,000 Overcoats.
2,500 Dress Frock Coats.
5,000 Business Coats.
500 Velvet Vests.
2,000 Cassimere Vests.
6,000 Cassimere Pants.
AT
And
UNDER
Cost
Of
Manufacture,
At 66 AND 68 Fulton-street.
EVANS',

[Advertisement.]

QUESTIONS THAT AGITATE THE PUBLIC FAMILY.

Mrs. Public—What can I give John for his New-Year's?

Mrs. Public.—I wonder what would please Mary the most?

Miss Public (a young lady just seventeen)—Oh, dear me! I wish I knew what "he" would like.

Mr. Public, Jr. (a young man with a moustache)—What in the wide world can I get for my dear—sister (?) that will give her the most pleasure?

As we pity the Public Family very much, we have consulted all the eminent authorities on these subjects. It has been somewhere stated that authorities never agree, but we beg to dissent from this unjust verdict. We found, in this instance at least, they were unanimous, all agreeing that

A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF SKATES

was the answer, and the only satisfactory answer, that could be given to these important questions.

Now as that is the only answer, and as we unfortunately have a splendid assortment of the articles, we suppose we must submit to be pestered (as we have been in fact for a week or two back) by the Public Family nearly out of our wits; but, as we said before, we pity them, and will put up with it for their good, and therefore invite all perplexed Publics to call at the "Central Park Skate Emporium."

CORNISH & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

P. S.—We publish to-morrow "directions for beginners."

[Advertisement.]

EXCELLENT SKATING.
At One Hundred and Ninth street and Third-avenue.
Ladies Chairs and Skates
To Let on the Pond.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.
A large Stock of fine
GOLD PENS,
new style;
"Gold and Silver"
Pencil Cases,
suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen,
for Holiday presents,
at very low prices.
Neat Gold Pencils from $1 to $20 each.
Foley's celebrated Bank Pens.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer,
Store and Salesrooms, No. 162 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEST COMPROMISE.—If a man cannot afford to get an entire new suit for the approaching festive season, let him invest in one of KNOX'S fashionable winter Hats, now selling at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and the purchase will impart so much elegance, style and personal attraction to the wearer as to answer the purpose of a new holiday "rig" complete. For cheapness, quality, comfort and beauty, KNOX'S gentlemen's Furs are also unequaled.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully Nervous Debility, and other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-street, New-York. From 10 to 2